

**INSIDE: Broadway's holiday season in review**

# Maclean's

DECEMBER 26, 1983

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.25

## THE SUICIDE TERRORISTS



# It's too expensive to have IBM Service for your IBM Personal Computer.

☐ TRUE ☐ FALSE



**FALSE!**

Not only are our service prices competitive, in many cases IBM Service costs less. And who knows your IBM Personal Computer better than the people who built it.

You've come to depend on your IBM Personal Computer to do a lot. And you count on its continued performance. If service becomes necessary, you want it to be dependable and economical. With an IBM Service Agreement, you can avoid unnecessary inconvenience and expense.

**CHOOSE FROM FOUR COMPETITIVELY PRICED SERVICE PLANS TO BEST SUIT YOUR NEEDS AND BUDGET.**



**1.**

**MAIL-IN**

Our lowest cost alternative, Mail-In element exchange is a low cost, convenient way to have your IBM Personal Computer back in operation with little delay. Using the built-in self-diagnostic capability of your computer, simply identify the faulty component, pack it up and mail it to our National Repair Centre. An exchange element will be returned to you promptly and at our expense.



**2.**

**CARRY-IN**

You can bring us your element for exchange. If you're located close to one of our more than 20 Service Centres, you can choose to bring a failing component to us for service.

With our Carry-In Service Option, we'll exchange your printer, screen, and keyboard on the spot to get your computer back in action quickly. If your system or expansion unit needs repair, we'll phone you the minute you're ready.



**3.**

**PICK UP/ DELIVERY\***

We deliver an exchange element to your door.

With this Pick Up/Delivery Service Option, after identifying the problem, simply call IBM. If the problem involves the keyboard, display or printer, IBM will dispatch a courier with an exchange element. When the system or expansion unit needs fixing, the courier will bring it to the nearest IBM Service Centre for repair and then return it to you.



**4.**

**NEW ON-SITE\***

We bring our service expertise to you. Now you can get the same high quality service available to larger systems for your IBM Personal Computer. If there is a problem with the keyboard, printer or display, your IBM Service Representative will replace the faulty element. Problems in system or expansion units are fixed with easily replaced components.

The choice is up to you. No matter which plan you choose IBM Service costs no more.

For information, call IBM, toll free at 1-800-268-7794 (112-800-268-7794 in B.C.).

**IBM**

**IBM Service. One of the many good reasons you chose the IBM Personal Computer.**

Available in certain locations only.

\*Registered trade mark of International Business Machines Corporation, IBM Canada Ltd. registered user.

QUARTERLY WEEKLY ADVERTISING

**Maclean's**

DECEMBER 26, 1983 VOL. 16 NO. 52

## COVER

### The suicide terrorists

Kashmir-style terrorism has leapt from embattled Beirut to the Persian Gulf, sparking new concerns that it might soon reach the Atlantic. While the suicide mission exploded at the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait last week, schools through a jittery diplomatic community, worried Western governments are concentrating on preventing embassy security. —Page 20

COVER BY MICHAEL GOODMAN



### Assessing Trudeau's plan

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau took his measure of grace to the White House, but the signs of good will that it produced were not achieved easily. —Page 14



### Workouts for toddlers

In gyms, and in books and records, stress programs for infants have become the hottest new focus of the North American preoccupation with exercise. —Page 38



### Domesticity on Broadway

After last year's financial disaster, Broadway has shown a safer bet: office romance, avoiding the issue of the nuclear bomb and exploring the nuclear family. —Page 41



### An undiplomatic exit

Canal Ken Taylor is a hero in New York for his role in the rescue of 514 Americans from Iran four years ago. Now he is going, but he does not know where. —Page 9

## CONTENTS

Books	46
Business/Economy	28
Canada	8
Culture	6
Covers	20
Film	43
Forthcoming	48
Health	34
Living	36
Natural History	39
Newsweek	31
Passages	4
People	26
Press	37
Religion	36
Sports	32
Theatre	41
World	14



## The foreign infidels

**T**he ever-more radicalized Muslim world is sending a clear and deadly signal to the West. The message: societies constructed on the basis of strict Islamic tenets cannot and will not accommodate Western values. As murderous suicide squads of fanatical Shi'ite Muslims attack U.S. and French installations in the Middle East, Western leaders can no longer ignore the long-term implications of this warlike. The presence of foreign troops in Lebanon



Wright: "there is a real danger"

has helped to unify the Shi'ite religious sects. As *McGraw-Hill's* Middle East Correspondent Robin Wright pointed out during a visit to our head office last week, the Shi'ites are rapidly gaining power and influence in a crescent of states stretching from Lebanon through Iraq and Kuwait to the oil bases of the Persian Gulf. Wright said that the Western military presence means there is a real danger that the Shi'ites will disrupt oil supplies. "The Shi'ites in all the states in the

crescent have their own national interests to protect and defend," she said. "As long as they are not united, the Gulf threat that they will concentrate on any one target, like the oil lines, is lessened. But the very presence of the foreign 'infidels' is just enough to bring them together in a concerted attack on Western interests."

There is no question that the West continues to have obligations in the Middle East—particularly to defend Israel. But clearly the only course open to the West now is to withdraw from the area, leave the Shi'ites to work out their own national destinies and hope that their need for dollars will encourage them to let the oil flow on.

*Kevin Doyle*

Maclean's/December 28, 1992

Editor

Kevin Doyle

Managing Editor: Robert Leary

Assistant Managing Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean

Senior Editor: Neil Smith

Senior Contributing Editor: Peter C. Newman

Senior Editor: Angela Fortney, Helen Marshall, David Scott

Staff Editor: Hugh Hynes

Editorial Editor: Michael King

Foreign Editor: David Smith

News Editor: Thomas O'Brien

Entertainment Editor: Lisa Schabas

Business Editor: James Fleming

Point Editor: John O'Brien

People and Entertainment Editor: Michael Smith

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

Senior Editor: Lyle McLeod, Alistair MacLean, Lyle McLeod

**A Taste for Adventure**

EXPORT A MILD SATISFACTION

NEW! 100% Taster and 100% New! Canada advises the danger to health increases with amount smoked—and rising average per cigarette. Export A, Mild Regular "tar" 12 mg, nicotine 0.8 mg; King Size "tar" 13 mg, nicotine 0.9 mg.

## Valuing survival

It is most alarming to hear so many people now talking about the probability of a nuclear war before the year 2000—a short 16 years off (Friedberg's peace crusade, *Contra, Dec. 5*)! If the world powers continue on the present course of arms deployment and accumulating sophistication, the unthinkable will happen at any possible time. One thing is certain: it is not worth the work we are doing to discuss the inevitability of war. President politeness alone, Prime Minister Thatcher's peace initiative deserves the support of all who value survival. It is imperative for more of us to speak out, letting our political leaders know that the present situation is intolerable. We cannot all back away from the nuclear power industry and other industries that produce armaments and efficient weapons for destruction of our world.

—KRISTEN VILCHU,  
Theophile

...statements attributed to one of our politicians was that he hopes Prime Minister Trudeau's efforts will be successful but he is not going to hold his breath. It is not our knowledge that we should be holding back rather our malicious and sometimes vulgar tongue. We should all be doing all we can to assist one of the world's greatest statesmen, a Canadian, to get on with the job. We have within our sights the opportunity to become known not as the nation that roared but as the banner that heralded a warning to the world's humanity, which seems intent on relentlessly marching to the edge of



# Of politicians who bear gifts

By Diana Cohen

"It is never too late to do good." This celebrated Secretary of State Serge Joyal in his party's package of so-called Christmas goodies presented in the Dec. 7 speech from the throne. The speech offered no clues as to how the liberal government would actually do good, but it provided more than enough good intention to pave the way to a hundred bells.

The promises, of course, were legion. Among them: government help to own a home. To learn a trade. To open a business. To generate revenue. To improve pensions. Help for the antineutronic crowd. For Third World countries. For exporters. Automakers. Shipbuilders. Clothing manufacturers. Fishermen, foresters, miners, farmers, workers, both full and part-time. Help for tourist operators, restaurateurs, aid of owners, the railways.

Within two weeks of the opening of the second session of the 32nd Parliament, many of the promises had begun to appear before The \$1 billion of "new and reallocated" funds that the new minister of state for youth is to use for a Youth Opportunity Fund to create jobs for young people turned out, while days, to be mostly reallocated funds \$248 million already announced and \$566 million of new funds. Finally, all indications are that there are no new funds at all, once the spending total is identical to that announced by Finance Minister Marc Lalonde in his budget last April. The much-touted \$200 million of "new" money to be transferred to aid provinces to help them do away with medical user fees and doctors' "over-billing" turns out, upon examination, to be money Ottawa is legally obliged to transfer. The new Canadian rail pass to encourage tourism and travel within Canada deferred the tourist industry, yet requires rail pass for the most part as has been denied at reducing the number of passenger rail cars, not increasing them.

Perhaps the festive season and the state of the economy led themselves not so much to Christmas goodies from Ottawa as to resolutions for the new year. Here are some issues for consideration.

**Credibility in public.** The federal government's overriding responsibility to Canadians is to provide an environment in which people can work toward both their own goals and that of society. In economic terms that means setting real

the goals realistically and enforcing what is the government's opinion, considering the best possible combination of individuals can make to achieve the goals. The overriding responsibility of the federal government is not to stay in power regardless of the social and economic costs to the country, as the Liberals in Ottawa seem to interpret their mandate. The confusion of where responsibility has led the present government to such futile exercises as the Chinese speech, for such an editorial in *The Globe and Mail* on Dec. 8 offered one of the kindest evaluations: "If Chinese speeches were any less substantial, they would rise the gas and distribute on delivery."

**The poverty of Canada's senior citizens.** The history of social assistance to older, retired Canadians is an unbroken record of ineptitude. Canadians are led to believe that the combination of public pension plans, old-age security

**'The Liberals in Ottawa seem to think that the government's overriding responsibility is to stay in power'**

and the Guaranteed Income Supplement are either generous or all that we can afford. Neither is true. The 700,000 Canadians who receive the GIN live below the poverty line simply because our government chooses that option. The income of seniors is legislated income. Majority governments can legislate whatever incomes they choose. They certainly do when it comes to determining either their own incomes or those of their (new) servants. As for being able to afford it, it contains a matter of what kind of money we are now, or what kind we want to become. An extra \$1,000 a year for each senior citizen would go a long way toward putting all pensioners' incomes above the poverty line. Total cost: less than three-quarters of a billion dollars. Inexpensively, the Trudeau government picks itself out as being delivered a \$35 increase in 1980.

**Women in Canada.** Michele Landregher beat summed up their plight in his extraordinarily insightful book about Canadian women, *Women and Children First*. Michele Landregher: "What we have here in Canada today is a spectacular, massive affirmative action program, a

guarantee of privilege for one sex only. Special encouragement, education, support, extra pay, opportunity, training and pensions—all awarded on the basis of sex. Male sex." Canada has an official (democratic) affirmative action program and officially argues for equal pay for work of equal value. Yet the average Canadian woman earns only 80 cents for every \$1 that a man earns. According to a 1980 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development survey of 19 countries, Canada ranked 29th in male-female wage disparities.

**Public spending of private money.** Every December the auditor general reports to the country on how effectively the government has spent taxpayers' money. Every December, for at least two days, the media have a field day with the horror stories: topping the list this year are the Receiver's Office in Toronto. It had with a \$125,000 federal loan guarantee, announced in bankruptcy in 1982 for \$200, and the \$282 million paid out to the railways to compensate for their grain-hauling losses before the Nov. 16 passing of the Government legislation. With those and myriad other examples reflect an ignorance of successful money management techniques and an attitude of apathy toward other people's money—yours and mine. The Prime Minister's comment on the auditor general's even more telling "file" as a performance, he is said to find "file." Such a disconcerting statement the seriousness of the report's criticism. It suggests that the waste of several billion dollars each year is not very important. It suggests that the auditor general's criticism of how the government keeps its books is a mere technicality about which penny accountants will forever argue.

The Prime Minister's comments could not be further off the mark. Not only is the government creating inflation, but it also creates what it dubs the budget deficit, unemployment, inflation, old-age pensions and wages are made by politicians who do not have sufficient financial information to make economic decisions. Their lack of understanding of the way the private citizens will—resolves to change our attitudes and approaches, so new year will see us making strides toward the enormous potential that we have. And none of the secretary of state's platitudes will ever come to pass.

Diana Cohen is a Montreal-based economist/writer.



## NCR Decision Mate. Personal Computer Power. Get It.



It's easy to have computer power at your fingertips with the NCR DECISION MATE personal computer. You'll have all the convenience, accuracy, and performance you'd expect from a personal computer designed for business. And you also get what you wouldn't expect: high resolution color graphics, expandable storage, and local area networking capabilities that are unrivaled in the computer industry.

The NCR DECISION MATE features an

integrated design with a detachable, low profile keyboard. With the 8.5-inch dual processor, your business can take advantage of many of the software packages on the market today—the tried-and-true 8-bit programs as well as the latest 16-bit minis. The optional Winchester disk is integrated and gives you the speed and efficiency of a much larger computer. And you can upgrade memory by simply plugging in optional modules.

So don't wait. Get personal computer power with the NCR DECISION MATE by visiting your authorized NCR dealer today. Or call NCR toll-free at 1 (800) 360-7749. Operator 44. Dealer inquiries also welcome.

**NCR**

More than 30 sales and service locations to meet your information processing needs.

### Authorized NCR Dealers:

#### Ontario

Adair Communications Inc.  
2000 Sheppard Ave. E.  
Toronto, Ontario M2S 1A1  
(416) 491-7000

Computer Store Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Plus Limited  
444 Midland Ave.  
Mississauga, Ontario L4W 3M7  
(416) 271-6521

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

#### Quebec

Business Systems Inc.  
2000 Sheppard Ave. E.  
Toronto, Ontario M2S 1A1  
(416) 491-7000

Computer Store Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Plus Limited  
444 Midland Ave.  
Mississauga, Ontario L4W 3M7  
(416) 271-6521

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems Inc.  
2000 Sheppard Ave. E.  
Toronto, Ontario M2S 1A1  
(416) 491-7000

Computer Store Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Plus Limited  
444 Midland Ave.  
Mississauga, Ontario L4W 3M7  
(416) 271-6521

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

Computer Systems  
100 York Street  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4G2  
(416) 299-7700

# The auditor's latest lament

By Carol Gear

The individual parts all appear to work well, but the machine stubbornly refuses to run smoothly. That paradox of life in the federal government has proved to be Ottawa's second surprise, along with Dye's country's eighth auditor general.

Since the Vancouver accountability meet in Ottawa three years ago as Parliament's 50th anniversary, he has not hundreds of troops, dedicated public servants. But every year his balance sheets—and his own eyes—tell him that mismanagement and morale problems are sapping the federal bureaucracy. "I just could not stop asking the question, 'Why, with all this talent, do we keep falling short of our potential?'" he told Maclean's last week. The conclusion, reached in Dye's annual report, is an oversimplification: the federal government does not have the political will to cut the cost of its 600-billion operation.

Dye's report contained the familiar list of waste and mismanagement, but it went one step further: the auditor general tried to save the money of why repeated efforts to government the government have all failed. That attempt started two years ago when Dye asked two Harvard public administration graduates on his staff to tackle the question. Their 34-page study, buried in the 621-page report, provides few definitive answers, but it "points the way," Dye proudly confessed. "It was probably the most thorough study that has ever been done," said Richard Payne, one of the authors.

Payne and his colleague, Otto Brodtnick, reached two main conclusions. First, it is impossible to apply management practices designed for private companies to the public service because bureaucrats cannot break free of the political pressures and conflicting priorities involved in running a government. Secondly, taxpayers will only get their money's worth from the federal public service when the government of

the day makes it clear that efficiency and management not only count, but matter. And, declared Dye, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau must deliver that message. "It has to start right at the top," he said.

But there was little evidence last week that Trudeau has given serious consideration to Dye's challenge. In-

stead, I think it is really exciting in the opportunity for the government to get serious about building a productive public service," said Dye.

This year's study clearly spells out the limits to efficiency in the public service. Payne and Brodtnick discovered that governments everywhere are faced with built-in obstacles to productivity.

The most serious problem is that bureaucrats are constantly under political pressure. No matter how skilled a manager he, or how deep his commitment to efficiency, the authors concluded, "Good government is not necessarily good management." The report added that the reality of government is that good managers get little reward because politicians avoid to get elected and to stay in power.

These unhappy facts of bureaucratic life, the authors say, are the reason that countless campaigns to improve the productivity of the public service by importing star managers from the corporate world have failed. They also conclude that their study provides a warning for any tough-minded new political leader eager to slash billions of dollars from the deficit by imposing the rules of the marketplace on Ottawa. "There are no magical solutions and no villains," declared Brodtnick.

Still, their study offers several recommendations: it calls on the government to encourage, rather than penalize, an employee who works quickly and efficiently, and it suggests incentives ranging from a pension credits to efforts with windows. It also recommends that the government reduce some of its procedures and regulations so that innovative managers have a chance to perform well. Finally, Dye urged the public to abandon the stereotype of all public servants as indolent, wasteful paper pushers. "I constantly meet public servants at all levels who are clearly intelligent, hard-working and imaginative," he said. The government's challenge is to get them to work together to give Canadians the service they deserve. ☐



Auditor Dye: 'why do we keep falling short?'

aud, he acknowledged, under opposition questioning in the Commons, that he had not read the auditor general's report. Then he added, "The auditor general is, as he should be, a perfectionist. It is always his job to scrape and find further faults." In spite of that initial rebuff, the 67-year-old accountant is determined to continue calling attention to waste in government. "This thing



Wayne Gretzky, Andy Warhol and Taylor in New York last week: no word on the next post

## Taylor's undiplomatic exit

By Jane O'Hara

Kenneth Taylor has played the role of hero on what is perhaps the world's greatest stage—New York City. He is the Canadian consul general, and Manhattan has named and named him for his part in helping six Americans escape from Tehran during the Iranian hostage affair.

But now the heady times are about to end for the 48-year-old Taylor, a man renowned in the celebrity-filled nightspots of New York. In his office, on the 16th floor of the Euron Building, many of the secretaries—a mix of women of his own generation—have been to see him with everyone from Ronald Reagan to Celine Dion. Referring to the Iranian escapee have been put away. It is a sign that Taylor's term as one of America's favorite Canadians is drawing to a close more quickly—and unconsciously—than he wishes.

On Feb. 1, Taylor and his wife, Pat, will move from their nine-room apartment on Park Avenue—one full year before Taylor expected or wanted to leave. The move, the result of an Ottawa club shuffle, has left both Taylor and his wife angry and uncertain about the future. For her part, Pat Taylor is a novelist, working as a visiting novelist on treatment for AIDS at the New York Blood Center, and she has commitments

post the Feb. 1 deadline. Moreover, although External Affairs internally allowed Taylor the ambassadorship in Rome, the post had just to be made official. Said Taylor last week: "I will be perfectly candid. We have no idea where to send our baggage and we have a commitment of our next posting from the department."

Taylor's dissatisfaction, however, could benefit either the Progressive Conservatives or the Liberals in recent weeks both parties have sought him as a candidate in the next federal election. Party insiders say that both have offered him an almost perfect, biting at a post such as minister of state (international trade).

The Liberals were first off the mark. They sent their heavy-hitting backroom strategist, Keith Dewar, to a luncheon in New York in October in an effort to convince Taylor to run for them—"if for no other reason than to forestall the embarrassment of having the country's most famous diplomat, outsparring against the Liberals. Said one party official: "It would be the Lester Pearson when he was undersecretary of state for external affairs running for the Conservatives." Tory leader Brian Mulroney, for his part, met with his old friend Taylor in Ottawa for 90 minutes to discuss being part of the Tories' new look

shifting team. Taylor, meanwhile, has declined little about his private plans. Of the possibility of jumping from diplomacy to politics, he said: "It is a sensible, logical assumption. If I attempted to gain political office, it would be logical to assume that I would run in an Alberta riding." Considering the state of the Liberal party in Alberta, that would seem to be in direct a preference for the Tories.

While Taylor is juggling several alternatives, he will have to decide quickly. His replacement, Robert Johnston, the former deputy minister in international trade, is eager to take up his new post. Johnston will move to New York to make way for Sylvia Ostry, the former chief economist of the Public-Interest Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and friend of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. Publicly, Taylor is holding it in stride. He said, "That is a government decision and something that as a member of the public service you accept with." Several of Taylor's friends say, however, that he is hurt and angry about Ottawa's handling of his case. At all, he is reluctant to leave New York, one of the most prestigious postings in the foreign service and perhaps the most important business city in the world in Canada.

Clearly, Taylor would Canada's presence in New York in any way so other diplomatic could. Heated with an iron constitution and large reserves of stamina, he accomplished that partly in legendary ferocity through the city's nightspots. Typically, Taylor would go to the El Club, Ritz, El Compton, St. Regis restaurant and the Rosebud before calling it a day at 5 a.m. That aspect of his mission, disparagingly dubbed "dinner diplomacy" by some in Ottawa, earned repeat citations in the upper reaches of External Affairs. Taylor's lifestyle, however, was far from New Yorkers. "Ken Taylor and his wife, Pat, are the best representatives that Canada has sent here in the past 50 years," declared Mayor John Lindsay. Elaine Kaufman, owner of the celebrated restaurant favored by the in-crowd: "I think Ken Taylor should run for office, he should be prime minister." How would Taylor do in the subzero snowdrifts of Ottawa on a cold and dry frost? "I personally can't say anything through January Period every day. He would be better off as the president of Air Canada, flying first class all the way."

With Mary-Jessie in Ottawa, Nicky Boland in New York and Sylvia Christopher in Edmonton.



Trudeau in Toronto last week: playing old debts and trying up the loose ends

## The PM's 'retirement speech'

The suspense lasted a mere 15 seconds. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau rose, faced his audience of 4,000 and said "I may as well say it right up front. I am sorry that you will be the last speaker—for some of you I will miss you next year and the year after that." With one week to go, Trudeau turned the most anxiously awaited political event of the season into just another tip, splashy Liberal fund-raiser. Ironically, however, the rest of his speech reinforced a growing conviction within the party that his days as leader are rapidly nearing an end. "That was a retirement speech if I ever heard one," observed one senior Liberal afterward.

In fact, Trudeau's week was full of subtle signals that the Prime Minister was paying old debts and tidying loose ends. He resumed Toronto International Airport Pearson International Airport in honor of his grandchildren, Lester Pearson, who died in December, 1972. He moved his old friend Jean Marchand from his \$63,280 job as speaker of the Senate, where he was clearly bored, to the \$100,800 post as chairman of the Canadian Air Transport Commission.

That allowed Trudeau to grant the Speaker's chair to Maurice Riad, an old law school classmate. Surveilling the changes, Opposition Leader Brian Mulroney commented, "The Canadian people don't need me to tell them that these are the sounds of the end of an era."

In fact, the string of awards and ap-

pointments may continue. There are now 21 vacancies in the Senate, a situation that Riad predicted would quickly be remedied. "There will probably be more appointments soon," he said, within hours of his own promotion. The Government's term also expires next month, and Trudeau may want to personally select Edmund Schlegel's successor.

In Toronto, Trudeau spent practically his entire half-hour defending past accomplishments, ranging from extending diplomatic recognition to the Vatican to abolishing capital punishment. At the same time, he barely mentioned the government's agenda for the future, his Dec. 13 throne speech.

But in financial terms, at least, the evening was a success, even though several made off with most of the money left over from the party. According to early estimates, the dinner of roast beef and apple pie at \$250 per plate brought in \$660,000, of which \$225,000 went to cover expenses, \$265,000 went to the Ontario branch of the federal Liberals and a much-needed \$169,000 flowed into the national headquarters in Ottawa.

Throughout the meal and Trudeau's speech, one guest sat quietly near the head table watching the crowd watch him. Everyone knew that former Finance Minister John Turner, Trudeau's widely noted heir apparent, was in their midst. He smiled enigmatically, shook his hands off, and like the Prime Minister kept his future plans to himself.

—CAROL GARER in Toronto

## Double vision on the drilling

The pattern was familiar, and the stakes were high. Last week Ottawa and St. John's opened another round in a festering dispute. But the outcome of the double may affect the safety of 1,000 offshore drilling rig workers. The battle between the two governments centres on the regulations regarding water drilling, in the treacherous North Atlantic, 200 nautical miles from land, where five rigs are looking for oil. On the surface the issue is simple. Newfoundland Energy Minister William Marshall announced last week that, unless the Canadian Armed Forces stations three search and rescue helicopters in St. John's, all the rigs must stop drilling by Jan. 15. That move followed by just one week Ottawa's announcement that it was ending talks on water drilling with the province and declaring its own rules. For the workers offshore, it was double vision for the government's clear, the spectacle in a floating concern in their life of 12-hour days. But to the families ashore, many still mourning the 81 who died on the Ocean Ranger less than two years ago, the dispute has a direct relevance.

The cause of the standoff is the question of responsibility for safety. Ottawa's view is that the companies operating the rigs should bear the major burden, aided if necessary by search and rescue forces. Newfoundland's position is that the companies have a vested interest in keeping the rigs working and that Ottawa's regulations, considered lenient on the companies, do not have the force of law. For Newfoundland there is a deeper philosophical position, as well. St. John's feels that it needs wide powers to control the offshore because it understands the vagaries of the North Atlantic better than Ottawa. But the courts have been cautious in ruling that Ottawa has sole discretion over the offshore. That gives the federal government the upper hand, and it does not seem likely that it will concede to Newfoundland's plans.

The water drilling battle had its first public airing last February, when Federal Energy Minister Jean Chrétien instructed Mohd. Ol Canada Ltd. to ignore a preliminary order from Energy Minister Marshall to disengage its two rigs, Wesco and Golden 796, and bring them into port because of approaching icebergs. Disturbing weather conditions later forced the rig operators to raise their drilling pipes, a fact that Marshall says proves that the federal government was "negligent" in withdrawing the order.

The federal regulations, proclaimed

by the Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration, also apply off Nova Scotia, where six rigs are at work. They were washed up by federal experts in consultation with the oil companies, and for the most part enforce current industry practice. The companies provide the first response in emergencies, and the guidelines include instructions for joint reaction among the companies, as well as the types of search vessels and helicopters to be used and formulate procedures during emergencies. Negotiations on the guidelines had gone on for three months when Ottawa ended them. A spokesman for Chrétien said that the talks did not break off, simply concluded. Marshall, however, said that he was "shocked."

The Peckford government's demand that search and rescue capabilities be upgraded in Newfoundland in the latest court request from the province. Even before drilling rigs appeared off its coast, Newfoundland had argued that it had been shortchanged in the allocation of search and rescue aircraft. Marshall cited an incident last Feb. 18 when the first rescue helicopter took 4½ hours to reach a rig after a distress call. Armed Forces helicopters flew to St. John's from Gander, Nfld., Summerside, P.E.I., and from the Grand Peninsula. The last helicopter arrived more than 18 hours after the call. Three Labrador-type search and rescue helicopters are based in Gander, two hours farther away than those based in St. John's.

To improve response time, the oil companies agreed to station a fully equipped helicopter in St. John's which will be on standby for rig emergencies. But Marshall, citing the failure of several governments and oil industry rescues, says that that is not enough. The Newfoundland government wants three such helicopters based in St. John's or its Jan. 15 ban will not be lifted. But Marshall admitted that he may not have the power to enforce his order.

That was certainly the view in Ottawa last week. "Marshall is playing politics," Edward Goldenberg, spokesman for the federal energy ministry, said. "We search and rescue systems are perfect, and we stand by our standards—and so will the oil industry." Goldenberg added that federal law states that Ottawa has jurisdiction over the offshore and that the Newfoundland government cannot enforce a ban on drilling.

As for the offshore workers, they remain in the middle of a dispute that may affect not only their jobs but their lives. Said Dan Newhook, director of the Ocean Rigger Families Foundation: "The politicians are jeopardizing lives offshore, and it is unforgivable."

—BOBBY WOODWORTH in St. John's

## Fighting to the last judge

Fier Ottawa and Regina, the dispute began as a relatively minor irritant, but it has now blown into a full-scale constitutional confrontation. When the Progressive Conservatives took power in Saskatchewan in May, 1981, the government began to shirk its duty to share its power with the federal government.



From making any more superior court appointments by abolishing all vacant positions until the federal government agrees to commit the province. Lame indeed has the constitutional power to decide the size of such provincial courts, but by limiting their size he also threatens to share a huge number of cases to fill up. DeLoraine Sullivan, lawyer Robert McKernan, president of the Canadian Bar Association. "What Mr. Lame is doing is reducing the size of the court, and with an expanding population, increasing the number of cases in the federal Charter of Rights and Freedoms, there is a greater workload for the courts. As a result, the system suffers."

The Ottawa-Regina dispute in the Queen's Bench Court, which hears both civil and criminal cases, and the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal. It began on May 11, 1982, three days after the Tories announced the new provincial government and Lame became responsible for the administration of justice in the province. The act had increased the number of appeal court positions from five to seven in 1981, but by last spring the two new openings still had not been filled. Lame charged that the federal government was about to fill the positions, and he simply abolished them. As well, he insisted that even with the extra judgeships the lack of consultation had also eroded the strength of the act in 1981. Roy McManis, attorney general at the time, learned about the appointment of a new chief justice of the Court of Appeal from a radio news broadcast. "We have hoped for the past year and a half that there would be no decisions, but it just has not happened," said Lame.

The latest incident is the long-running fight began when Judge Ray MacDonell retired from the Court of Appeal. Last month MacDonell named Queen's Court Judge William Vanstone to take his place, and he appointed Regina lawyer Ian McNeil as J.J. Vance's partner. That all happened without consultation and has been a disaster. The Liberals have been encouraging judges to go supernumerary (into semi-retirement) so that they can play the bench before the next provincial election," declared Lame.

For his part, MacGuigan denied the charges. But he acknowledged that he did not consult Lame on the latest change. "He has made it impossible to consult," declared MacGuigan. "If the [proposed candidates] did not meet with me as appropriate then apparently he would just eliminate the positions." At the same time, MacGuigan defended the

Lame consultation or no more judges

point provincial high court judges unilaterally. The conflict without resolution for more than a year. Then, last month, federal Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan emerged the Saskatchewan government by making two court appointments without consulting the province. In swift retaliation, Saskatchewan Justice Minister Gary Lame declared that he will prevent Ottawa's

current system of selecting judges, contending that it does, in fact, provide for consultation. He said that Ottawa only appoints lawyers whom the Canadian Bar Association considers to be qualified to serve on the bench. Added MacGillivray: "Beyond the CBA, we consult widely with members of the provincial bar, provincial attorneys general and we also get lots of unsolicited advice from the public."

But that process is clearly inadequate in the view of the Saskatchewan government. On Nov. 22, the provincial cabinet passed an order-in-council declaring that when places on the two superior courts become vacant because of retirement the province will simply abolish the positions. The order dismayed both Mr. President McKeen and members of the Law Society of Saskatchewan. The society considers lawyers' activities in the province and it has been pleading for more courts in Saskatchewan for the past two years.

"Frankly, we are disappointed that our resolution has been ignored and our court ended again," declared Ted Zarnitsky, one of the lawyers who direct the affairs of the law society. And his concern is reflected in the province's crowded court dockets. The five-member Court of Appeal, for one, has 615 cases waiting for what hearing dates have not even been set, compared to a backlog of 402 cases at the beginning of the year. And the Court of Queen's Bench has filed its calendar until next spring.

Still, neither minister has given any indication of being willing to compromise. Declared MacGillivray: "The ball is in Mr. Lane's court." For his part, Lane says that he is determined to expose an irritation that has existed for years. "I want to resolve it," he said. "I do not desire the federal minister's right to appoint superior court judges, but, because the issue of responsibility got blurred from time to time, I believe there has to be consultation." Neither MacGillivray nor Lane has acknowledged the role that politics plays in a dispute between a federal Liberal and a provincial. They Lane himself was once a Liberal, serving as an executive assistant to the provincial attorney general from 1969 to 1973 in Ron Thomas's Liberal administration. Thatcher's government also experienced poor relations with Ottawa, because the federal wing of the party bypassed many Saskatchewan Liberals during electoral election campaigns. Lane said he was a Tory in 1975 after serving as a Liberal MP for five years. Lane has never been comfortable with federal Liberals. Because of this bitterness, the legal dispute will almost certainly continue well into 1984.

—DAN KIRBY  
in Regina



Mourners at Rocco's funeral; the murder of a don's son raised fears of a gang war

## Another funeral in the Family

Undercover policemen took pictures of the mourners. The victim's family travelled in white limousines, and another three cars were needed to carry the floral tributes. At the same time, about 400 people occupied the 100-car procession to the cemetery. The occasion was Toronto's second Mafia funeral in a month and it took place amid rings of fire of a gang war in western Ontario. Last week's victim was Domenico Rocco, 32, the son of an old-style Italian Mafia don. His body was found 40 km from Toronto near an abandoned railway spur line. He had been shot twice in the chest and once in the head. Last month police discovered the bullet-ridden body of another Toronto-born mobster, Paul Volpe, 46, stuffed into the trunk of his wife's new at Toronto International Airport. Volpe, who lived as a semi-retiree on his heavily guarded estate north of Toronto, was involved in everything from trade unions to narcotics and extortion. Although police dismissed suggestions that there was a link between the two murders, the outcry over underworld violence was swift.

Provincial New Democratic Party Leader Robert Rae called for a royal commission into organized crime, and Ontario Liberal House Leader Bob Rae warned that gangland violence is in "a runaway situation." Ontario Attorney General Ray McMurtry admitted that the possibility of further violence is "very real" but he said that law enforcement agencies are "doing very well" in fighting back. He argued

that previous inquiries have made heroes of crimefighters.

Police say that the two killings are unconnected and that they expect to make arrests in the Rocco case. The long-headed Rocco, police speculate, was murdered because he had "poached" on a Hamilton-based Mafia family's cocaine trafficking operations. Rocco's father, Macio, who died four years ago of natural causes, knuckled a Toronto Mafia family which anguished to Canada from the Salerno region of Southern Italy in the 1930s. Although Michele Rocco was a respected Mafia boss, his funeral procession stretched three kilometres, making it one of Toronto's largest ever—police described his son as a crime addict. The younger Rocco was released from prison in 1978, after serving a 10-year sentence for the attempted murder of three youths in Toronto. He was also scheduled to stand trial next year on a drug charge.

In 1975 the Metro Toronto Police Intelligence squad named Rocco as a man "being groomed to become a major Mafia leader." But the police said that his flamboyant bachelor lifestyle and drug addiction soured him on leaders on his leadership abilities. Still on Toronto police office: "They did not consider Rocco mature enough for leadership. He wanted broads, expensive drinks and he hung around the coke crowd." Even in death he was in his father's shadow. Police said that the large turnout at the funeral was really a reflection of respect for Macio.

—LINDA DIEHL, in Toronto

## Lévesque shuns the rule book

Ross Lévesque considers himself to be politically astute, but the Quebec premier managed to turn a recent visit to Rome into an international incident. Lévesque's gaffe occurred after he met Italian President Sandro Pertini on Dec. 3 and Ottawa announced that "Pertini did not have a very high opinion of the present [Canadian] federal government." While an informed Pertini accused him of "involvement and previously interpreting" his statements, Lévesque insisted that what he had simply reported the facts. That further enraged the Italian president, who then returned a gleaming Lévesque had given him a symbolic "passport" to visit his 42nd birthday anniversary celebrations of Jacques Cartier's first voyage up the St. Lawrence.

The affair started when Lévesque told reporters in Rome that the 85-year-old Pertini might visit Quebec next year "but he had no desire to go to Ottawa." That disclosure in turn prompted speculation that Pertini was angry because Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau had not seen him while visiting Rome on his peace mission last month. Eventually, however, a useful Lévesque said that he regretted the incident and conceded that his remarks, while accurate, "had broken diplomatic rules."

In Quebec City the Parti Québécois tried to weather the criticism of its leader's capriciousness. Opposition Liberals, dubbing the premier "Le-Pol de Québec," ridiculed the former Le-Pol's gaffe—roughly translating Rocco's—calling Lévesque's diplomatic pratfalls in the past. In 1978, when Raymond Barre was then premier of France, Lévesque, Quebec's minister of trade, and Barre, to get him to exclude Charles de Gaulle's 1967 "Plus le Québec change" declaration. At a formal dinner for Barre on the same week, Lévesque who suggested a 10-year contract for the attempted murder of three youths in Toronto. He was also scheduled to stand trial next year on a drug charge.

The Liberals may have capitalized on Lévesque's mistake, but the incident still embarrassed and saddened some of his political opponents. Stephen Leacock, a Liberal back-bencher from a Montreal-area riding who was born in Italy, is one of them. He expressed the view of many Quebecers who want both a strong federal government and a highly visible, energetic Quebec. Leacock said, "It is good for us politically," declared Cusano "But I cannot help but feel sick when I see the leader of the province [Lévesque] make a fool of himself in front of the leader of the country [Cusano] from — ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Montreal



Pilmon (left), Peewee, a 48-hour truck, but no accord on French language rights

## Manitoba and the French fact

For almost 48 hours a trace settled over Manitoba's 113-year-old province. The language wars and a contentious election had been interrupted by a newly elected Conservative Premier Gary Filmon last week to discuss the government's newest proposal in the political struggle that has been the overriding concern of the year in the province. Then, after an unexpected defeat, Terry Klassen, Filmon's minister of French affairs, announced to declare that the government "had not gone far enough," and the war of words erupted again.

André Asselin, the government's House leader, called the minister responsible for ferrying the proposal through the legislature, concluded that the Conservative agenda does not include a desire to settle the issue. The dispute, which will now continue for at least a month, began last May when the new government, faced with a Supreme Court challenge, promised it would strengthen bilingualism and provide French language services in the education and translation 400 of the province's more than 1,500 lives into French. But the government failed to communicate its reasons stopping lawyer Roger Blais's court challenge, which, if successful, could invalidate all provincial laws causing legal chaos in Manitoba. The result: public opposition and division. And lengthy public hearings and plebiscites across Manitoba this fall merely confirmed that most Manitobans believed constitutional entrenchment was easily an unnecessary. Blatantly acknowledging the provin-

ing mood, the government proposed its most contentious proposal: extending services. It has instead introduced a draft bill that would give aggressively 50,000 francophones the right to receive government services in their language in 30 communities where they form eight per cent of the population or a minimum of 600 people. Still, the government has not backed down on plans to strengthen bilingualism in the province's constitution.

For his part, Asselin called the compromise a "reasonable, workable and just solution to a 113-year-old problem which most Manitobans would support. But the Tories continued to hold their ground. They argued that extending bilingualism goes far beyond the Manitoba Act of 1870, which succeeded French in the courts and legislatures. And even though the new proposal specifically excludes municipalities and school boards, Filmon says that Class 20 could be interpreted to include them.

Filmon's rejection surprised both the government and Leo Robert, the president of the Société Franco-Manitobaine. "I could not understand their position. In this new proposal entrenchment of services is not there," he said. Blais, for his part, has granted the government an extension of his original Dec. 31 deadline to Jan. 31 to resolve the matter. Until then, Manitobans may see the same kind of rowdiness debate and filibuster that dominated the previous last session.

—ANDREW NEWMARK in Winnipeg





elbow. Greenfield teacher Nicholas Brathwaite, a former Commonwealth Secretariat employee Galleage says that despite Scott's ceremonial status, the governor general will "probably share the lion's role" with Brathwaite.

The main task of the interim team is to prepare for elections next year. So far Grenada has four identifiable parties. But two of them, the conservative Grenada National Party and the centre-left Grenada Democratic Movement, have yet to evolve coherent policies and strategies. A third, the Grenada United Labor Party, was largely discredited before its recent right-wing leader was ousted by Bishop. Finally, there are doubts about whether Bishop's New Jewel Movement will be allowed to participate. In any case, many of its leaders are in the Robinson Hill jail following the U.S. invasion.

The men who toppled Bishop, former deputy prime minister Bernard Coote and military commander Gen. Roderic Austin, now awaiting a decision about the charges they will face following Bishop's murder. But while Grenadians are eager to see them brought to justice, the New Jewel Movement itself enjoys lingering popular support.

Another cause for concern is the fragile economy. The island's economy was stagnant before the invasion. World markets for Grenada's major export—sugarcane and coconuts—are weak, and the International Monetary Fund suspended a \$16-million line of credit two weeks ago. Not only that, but the invasion delayed the start of the tourist season. The presence of U.S. troops helped compensate for that. But their departure is a blow to the restaurants along St. George's waterfront. The interim administration has announced that it wants to finish the Paved Saloon project at a probable cost of \$15 million. But U.S. support for the project—Washington had argued that Bishop might use it for military purposes—is not assured. Washington has said only that the financing will have to come from a variety of sources.

Meanwhile, the island is still "occupied." An eastern Caribbean security force, now largely composed of Jamaican troops and police, operates alongside the remaining U.S. and U.S. military police, according to the interim administration, will continue to have powers to arrest and interrogate persons "acting in a way likely to act in a manner adverse to the interests of peace and order or stability." And the detainees were released last week. Richmond Hill jail still houses about 60 prisoners, mostly supporters of Austin's military council. Their presence is a grim reminder of a recent past "such that, to a considerable extent, continues to overshadow Grenada's future."

## ARGENTINA

# The trials of old generals

I took President Rad Alfonsín only three days to graphically demonstrate that civilians rule in Argentina again for the first time since 1976. The announcement from the Casa Rosada was muted and in the pink. Alfonsín's new administration had ordered courts martial for nine former military junta leaders on charges of permitting the torture, kidnapping and murder of as many as 30,000 people during the "dirty war" against the left in the 1970s. To speed the proceedings, Alfonsín immediately ordered a special summer sitting of Congress to repeal an amnesty that the outgoing junta granted to the military for past illegal acts. "The past is not a blank page with its heavy shadow over our future. Democracy must be defended."

The announcement was the first in a

series of bolding rank above Torres.

A similar tactic in many and all four appointments retired 16 admirals and three air brigadiers. Alfonsín's reforms sparked jubilation from most political and labor leaders, who hailed them as a courageous attempt to punish the military for past excesses. But some parliamentary deputies suggested that his plans do not go far enough. Argentine Christ, a Christian Democrat, declared that prosecution should be extended to those who carried out the generals' orders. Still, the critics are unlikely to get their way. Alfonsín cannot afford to alienate major elements in the armed forces. Indeed, diplomatic observers noted that last week's proposals were calculated mainly to retain the loyalty of junior officers, who are deeply resentful of the generals' mishandling of



Alfonsín (in suit) at his inauguration, sweeping away half a century of domination

series of swift and sweeping moves designed to end more than half a century of political domination by the armed forces. The new civilian president also introduced a new bill that will slash the military's budget by 60 per cent. Then he proposed measures to take responsibility for internal security away from the military and place it in the hands of civilians. Finally, he appointed a widely respected and apolitical justice general, Adolfo Pineda Torres, deputy co-mandante of the Buenos Aires garrison, as the new joint chief of staff. Other appointments of junior officers forced the early retirement of 26 of Argentina's 68

last year's Falklands conflict. Many can now look forward to promotion as a result of retirement at the top.

The names of the former junta leaders due to stand trial announced to a roll call of Argentina's military elite. Former president Jorge Rafael Videla, who ruled the country from 1976 to 1982, headed the list. Videla, a cleric, once made him the Park Plaza for his long past, presided over the country's affairs at the height of the dirty war, and most of the incidents of torture and murder took place under his rule. Many of the victims were buried in unsanctified graves, secretly cremated or

shown from aircraft into the Río de la Plata, near Buenos Aires, with their stomachs slit open to prevent the bodies from floating. For years Videla steadfastly denied that the army was playing any role in the disappearances. Indeed, he tried to convince Argentines that he was a moderate force within the military. But the results of recent investigations by human rights organizations into the dirty war met Videla in a sinister light as a mastermind of terror. And Alfonsín's new national commission of investigation is expected to reveal even more incriminating evidence.

The Alfonsín administration also accused two other former presidents—Leopoldo Galtieri and Roberto Videla of complicity. Videla, as Videla's immediate successor, is deeply implicated in the dirty war. Galtieri, who ordered the invasion of the Falklands, already faces charges of mishandling that war. Other six accused are all high-ranking officers from the army, navy and air force. The indictments list undoubtedly would have been longer had many senior military men not slipped abroad quickly since a return to the military is inevitable. One such escapee, Gen. Ricardo Canga, the former head of the Buenos Aires provincial police force, was the instigator of police and tortured journalist Jacobo Timerman.

As Congress began consideration of Alfonsín's proposed military reforms, the new administration began building Argentina's other major crisis, the perilous state of the economy. After meetings with foreign bankers, Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun announced that he will seek deferral of all repayments of the nation's mounting \$40-billion external debt until next July. Grinspun said that the delay is necessary to enable the new government to work out a new repayment schedule. However, the negotiations will likely prove difficult. A steering committee of foreign banks is expected to demand that Argentina stick to its March deadline for resuming payment of a debt load that threatens to push the recession-plagued country into bankruptcy.

For the immediate future, Argentine attention will likely center on the former junta leaders' trial, after Congress strikes down the amnesty law. In a parallel development, Alfonsín last week announced the imminent arraignment of seven leaders of the leftist guerrilla organizations, who were militant leaders before the military's crackdown. Opinion that made the 1980 military coup possible. However, most attention remains focused on the new president's attempts to lift the shadow of past military repression and to lead a rejuvenated nation back to the future.

—JAMES NELSON in Buenos Aires



Wales's wife, Dariusz, in Gdynia was a strong call for a share of power

## POLAND

# Keeping the lid on Walesa

Lech Walesa's Nobel asphoria was short-lived. As the former Solidarity union leader and his family returned last week from the shrine of Black Madonna in the city of Czestochowa, where Walesa had dedicated his peace medal—police stopped their car for inspection no fewer than 10 times. Later, in the city of Lodz, police stopped the vehicle and its occupants to yet another search, rummaging through the car's suitcase and two large cases containing coats and slacks that Walesa's wife, Danusia, had brought back from Oslo. Then, in Gdynia, the local prosecutor summoned Walesa to face questioning on an unspecified subject. But Walesa declined. His wife said that he had influenza.

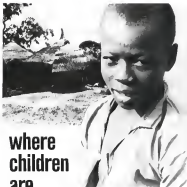
The harassment was clearly choreographed in part as a reminder that the Solidarity award had in no way shaken the Polish government's determination to keep Walesa in line. But it also was designed to prevent him carrying out his avowed intention to deliver a message of hope to Solidarity's underground members on last week's anniversary of the 1970 food riots in Gdansk, when security forces killed dozens of shipyard workers. Last year on the anniversary police took him from his home and drove him around the city for eight hours.

To avoid a similar fate this year, Walesa prepared a statement in advance for

distribution by hand. It contained a ringing call for the government to share power with Solidarity. Still, the authorities had successfully kept him out of the public eye—an achievement unparalleled a similar success in blunting the threat of an underground call from Solidarity's leaders for peaceful protests against new food price increases. Police quickly dispersed a crowd of 9,000 who had gathered in the industrial city of Wroclaw. Solid government spokesmen Jerry Urban. "The government's program of reconstruction will be implemented, but without Lech Walesa and these behind him."

Such government intransigence has taught Poles that they can farther Solidarity's cause only by surreptitious means. The movement's underground leaders admit that the hopes rank tactics might be used by some. Still, Poles remain attached to the ideal of independent trade unions. Before his arrest last week, newspaper Warsaw press: Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko offered his continuing resurrection from the pulpit during a service for Saint Barbara, the patron saint of miners. Solidarity, he said, watches over "all underground work." As Polish resistance enters a new phase, its organizers insist that work may yet undermine the one-sided foundations of Poland's authoritarian regime.

—BET MASTERSMAN in Warsaw.



where  
children  
are  
hungry...

In the Third World, poverty and great natural beauty exist side by side. On a fertile island, the children are hungry and malnourished. Their families lack the skills to grow the foods they need. Foster Parents Plan teaches those skills—and the basic concepts of nutrition. We help families take control of their lives. Our programs meet their needs, reflect their spirit, and utilize their labour. From farming programs to education, medical care, clean water and more—we help child, family and community. Won't you help us help? Complete the coupon below today.

we teach farming.

SIGN HERE NOW... PLEASE

**PLAN**

**FOSTER PARENTS' PLAN OF CANADA**  
(An international human development agency)

10331 CLARKVIEW RD. WEST TORONTO CANADA M3V 6P6

I want to be a Foster Parent of a boy ☐ girl ☐ age ☐ or under the need is greatest ☐

I enclose my first payment of \$20.00 monthly ☐ \$60.00 Quarterly ☐ \$120.00 Semi-Annually ☐ \$270.00 Annually ☐

I enclose a Foster Parent's night now. I enclose my contribution of \$

Please send me more information ☐ Tel. No.

My ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐

Address

City  Prov.  Code

I wish communication with PLAN to be in English ☐ French ☐

PLAN sponsors initiatives: COLOMBIA: Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Guatemala Haiti Honduras

India Indonesia Kenya Liberia Mali Nicaragua Nepal the Philippines Senegal Sierra Leone

Thailand the Sudan Thailand and Upper Volta Foster Parents Plan of Canada is a

officially registered as a Canadian Charitable Organization by the Federal government. Contributions are tax deductible.

## Facts About FOSTER PARENTS PLAN

What is Foster Parents Plan? PLAN is an international human development agency, working with Third World children, families and communities. Through programs of social welfare, education and development, families work together toward self-reliance—and away from dependency.

What does involvement in Foster Parents Plan mean? By helping a child through PLAN, you experience a warm feeling of fulfillment. Your help extends to the child's family and beyond—to the community in which he lives. In return, you receive a case history and picture of your Foster Child and Family, regular correspondence from them, and from the PLAN director in their country, and an annual progress report and updated pictures.

Why are Foster Parents Plan's programs so effective? Over the years, PLAN has discovered that helping one child—or one family, or solving one community problem can unfortunately result in long-term dependency. But if the whole community works together, dependency is avoided. Thus, the help you give your Foster Child goes beyond family support, warm correspondence and the feeling that someone cares. Your monthly contribution makes it possible for families to meet their problems, and set their goals. And, it makes it possible for the community to work together to meet those goals with PLAN supplying tools, advice and support. Foster Parents Plan's fully integrated programs will find solutions whatever the problem—education, clean water, job training, medical care. The secret of our success is simple—we are every contribution as effectively and efficiently as possible.

How are donations used? 89% of every contribution goes directly overseas, providing material aid and services to your Foster Child, his family and community.

Who can become a Foster Parent? Anyone can help through PLAN—young or old, alone or in a group. Churches, schools, businesses, clubs—all kinds of thoughtful people support Foster Children.



Kissinger with Sepúlveda: discussion over Washington's contradictory position

CENTRAL AMERICA

## Peace may not be at hand

Is a flurry of activity, U.S. officials travelled to Mexico and Central America last week to express support for the four-nation Contadora group's plan to end regional strife. The U.S. special envoy to the region, Robert Levine, arrived in Mexico City to discuss the latest peace efforts by the group, whose members are Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela. And Vice-President George Bush, during a visit to El Salvador, voiced support for the group's proposed 21-point regional peace agreement pact. But the warmest praise came from former secretary of state Henry Kissinger in his role as chairman of Ronald Reagan's special commission on Central America. "I can safely say that we support the Contadora process and that [its] objectives seem to us consistent with U.S. objectives," said Kissinger.

For members of the Contadora group, the U.S. press was slightly over-the-top—U.S. disdain for its efforts had been the order of the day until recently. Still, Kissinger's three-day visit to the region cheered group members to vent their frustration over Washington's contradictory Central American policy. On the one hand, Mexican and Colombian diplomats argued, Washington says it supports the Contadora peace process. But on the other, it is mounting the largest military buildup in the region's history. Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda, for one, allowed that peace depends ultimately

"on the political will of the Central American countries." But, he told Kissinger, U.S. support for the Contadora initiative remains fundamental to achieving peace. Referring to the U.S. military buildup in Central America and its recent incursions in Grenada, Sepúlveda warned, "The increase of force in the area has blocked the path of negotiations."

Newly elected Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi echoed Sepúlveda's concerns. He told Kissinger that Central American strife is rooted in social injustice. "Its magnification," he said, "comes from the intervention of big powers." Lusinchi demanded that Washington prove its support for the Contadora initiative by reducing military aid to the region's right-wing forces. In the past year alone, Washington expended \$65 million in military aid to the region.

In response to the Mexican and Venezuelan representations, Kissinger insisted that the sole purpose of his trip was "to listen and to learn, not to negotiate." But Contadora officials came away with the message that the United States may be prepared to allow the peace process to proceed, indeed, with instructions from the Kissinger commission that it will endorse the current U.S. policy when it reports to Reagan on Jan. 15. The Contadora proposals seem destined to head in the direction of most peace plan enablers.

—WILLIAM GREER in Mexico City

BRITAIN

## A cold-blooded Yuletide attack

Thousands of Saturday shoppers thronged the streets of London's fashionable Knightsbridge, preoccupied with pre-Christmas errands. In Harrods, the landmark department store, elite secretaries and upper-middle-class housewives in twin sweaters and tweeds browsed the enormous food hall and specialty shops. But outside, lurking in the winged Horse of Commerce, poised by an anonymous telephone caller, warily approached a parked Austin 1100 sedan. Their caution was quickly paid off. Seconds later a massive fireball blew the car apart and ripped a gaping hole in the store. Said housewife, Emma Lovell: "There was the sound of people screaming. I went down to protect myself until the glass stopped flying."

By the time Lovell joined up, Hens Crescent had become a scene of ear-piercing survivors stumbled in search of help among the filth of masonry, car wreckage and bodies. "People were running from the scene, their faces covered in blood. There were children, old people, men and women," said another eyewitness, Jackie McPherson, a Scot. At least five people died, including three policemen and one policeman. Lovell herself was among the 77 people injured in the street in this Christmas Eve attack.

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorism branch blamed the Irish Republican Army for the bombing. It was the third such incident within a week. On Dec. 16, a 20-lb bomb exploded at the Royal Albert Hotel, the heart of London's wealth. The river Thames Three Days later, police safely detonated a 30-lb device placed in the doorway of an apartment block in the London borough of Kensington. The capital's 87 million inhabitants have now experienced such a bloody incident of terror since July, 1962, when bombs killed 16 soldiers and wounded 51 during a military protest in London's parks.

After the Harrods bombing, police reported appeals to the public to report suspicious-looking cars and untended packages in London Transport buses and tube trains. They also closed British neighborhoods and jobs in southwest London in an effort to isolate the area. In the past, such investigations have proved lengthy and often fruitless. As Londoners hurried about their final seasonal preparations, there was the haunting thought that the bombers' cold strike aimed is a different part of the springing.

—IAN MATHISON in London



Anti-American fervor in Damascus last week; a vehicle in Kuwait after it disgorged its murderous cargo, shockwaves



Nuclear Arsenal putman in Beirut "human Encoot" classes "can attack anywhere

## COVER

# THE SUICIDE TERRORISTS

By Robert Miller

A heavy dump truck rumbled along the seawashed street in Kuwait City, on its way to a momentary appointment with oblivion. It carried a deadly cargo of high explosives, a shifting mass for the United States, and two fanatical young Muslims who had volunteered for a do-and-die mission. At 9:45 a.m. Kuwaiti time on Monday, Dec. 22, the fanatic's truck swung off First Ring Road, near the waterfront, and started down a side street leading to the main gate of the U.S. Embassy compound. For the driver and his front-seat passenger/accomplice, the moment of glory was at hand.

With savage effectiveness, kamikaze-style terrorists last week made the 3,000-km leap from embattled Beirut to the Persian Gulf and sparked grim fore-

casts in Washington and elsewhere that it might soon vault the Atlantic. The terrorists' objective is nothing less than to help force the ouster of all Americans from the Middle East. Their inspiration: the fundamentalist Islamic revolution produced by Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran and embodied in the Arab world by the increasingly militant Shi'a Muslim sect. Their motivation: a profound belief that to die in the Islamic cause means an admission to heaven. Their method: a suicide attack, the latest worrisome addition to Mid-east terrorism's list of dirty tricks.

A solitary U.S. marine on duty as the dump truck approached. Several Kuwaiti soldiers with automatic weapons stood guard in the shade of the three-story high concrete wall surrounding the embassy compound. Early 300 m away, in the Hilton Hotel, foreign businessmen were sipping cof-

fee or eating \$15 continental breakfasts and planning their work week in the air-rich republic. It was a splendid desert morning—clear sky, dry air, a cooling breeze off the shimmering gulf. Everything appeared normal, routine, ordinary—except for the truck, which slowed as it reached the embassy gate.

**Explosion:** The driver—identified later as Raed Murtad Agel, 25, an Iraqi fundamentalist sentenced to death in Baghdad for pro-Britain activities—turned the steering wheel hard to the right and forced the acceleration. The heavy truck smashed through the gate. Neither the marine nor the Kuwaiti soldier opened fire. In an instant, the truck swung left and was out of their sight. It roared across the paved courtyard separating the main four-story embassy building from the smaller chancellery. Just before it reached the far end of the courtyard, the fanatic

detonated his cargo: 238 kg of high-powered explosives and several containers of butane gas.

The ensuing blast leveled an annex, severely damaged the chancellery and main building, blew out all the front windows in the Hilton, stripped and blackened most trees in the area and killed six people. By a quirk of fate, the passenger in the dump truck was blown clear and survived. On the weekend, Kuwait government sources said that he was in a Kuwaiti hospital with serious injuries, under heavy guard and in the care of two Indian doctors. The driver, Agel, was blown apart.

**U.S. Embassy spokesman David Good** offered a graphic report as the blast faded: "There was a tremendous shock, deafening bang and a kind of enveloping pressure which went all around my body and throughout the room. Broken glass came flying in through my window and hit the opposite wall. Fortunately, I was sitting just below the window, which was about five feet over my head, so I only had some glass and debris and dust falling on me." Minutes later, workers were sifting through heaps of rubble, looking for survivors and bodies.

The acid stench of death and gas hung heavily as the shock waves reverberated across the compound, throughout the Middle East and around the world. But the terrorists were not yet through for the day. In rapid order, bombs detonated by remote control exploded at five other Kuwaiti locations. Among the secondary targets were the French Embassy on busy Aljazeera Street, a dozen blocks from the U.S. compound; the international airport, where as Riyadh's television was killed; and a U.S. residential compound 34 km from the city center. In each case, terrorists had parked a car packed with explosives in the target area. Altogether, Kuwait's morning of terror cost seven lives and 84 injuries.

**Holy War:** Within hours, a shadowy group of fundamentalist Muslims who call themselves Islamic Jihad (Holy War) claimed responsibility for the attacks. Kuwaiti authorities imposed tight security as the country began reeling at the news. Senior U.S. officials in Washington said they believed, but could not prove, that the new suicide terrorists were trained, armed and assigned by Iran, with the knowledge and approval of Syria, Beth Tehran and

Damascus denied the accusation. Still, U.S. President Ronald Reagan insisted: "You could not go into a court of law and say that Khomeini ordered that. But we do know [that there is] an Iranian connection."

The U.S. administration, which has been increasingly preoccupied with the Middle East since it dispatched marines and a major naval task force to try to keep the peace in Lebanon in September, 1982, reacted to the bombings by intensifying already elaborate security measures in an effort to protect the president, federal buildings and military establishments. A so-called "grey alert" was in effect across the country, meaning that federal agencies were ensuring visitors to 1,500 government buildings. The administration put up special metre-high concrete walls at the White House, state department and other key locations to fend attacks by truck bombs. The earlier deployment of surface-to-air missiles, intended to counter a possible aerial attack on the White House, became public knowledge as official concerns mounted.

**Advantage:** But despite these and other, unpublicized steps to guard against Mid-east-style terrorism, most U.S. authorities conceded that there was an absolute protection against well-equipped modern terrorists willing to die in a mission. Said FBI Director William Webster: "That is a quantum leap forward toward a greater destructive event, and one far more difficult to stop." For his part, Brian Jenkins, a senior RAND Corp. researcher on terrorism, referred to the new kamikaze as "human Encoot missiles," and he added: "We have to accept the fact that they have the advantage. They can attack anything, anywhere, anytime, and we cannot prevent everything, everywhere, all the time."

**SHU:** U.S. security forces were determined to protect at any cost the personal safety of the president, wherever his job took him. Less than 10 hours after the Kuwait bombings, Reagan flew to New York to speak at a meeting of the Congressional Muslim of Islamic Society. He paid an emotional tribute to the 125 U.S. servicemen who had won their country's highest award for bravery. Then he declared, "Our days of weakness are over."

But security precautions outside the Sheraton Center Hotel in midtown Manhattan were so elaborate—a number of city streets blocked off, a double line of parked cars all the way around the hotel's block, a flanked truckload of heavily armed armed servicemen, 200 New York City policemen snatching overalls to drive their cars into the area around the area to create a defensive traffic jam—that to many observers the show of strength seemed to be



New White House crash barriers: Reagan in New York in nationwide 'grey alert'

## CORRECTION

an admission of weakness

In fact, some Americans were concerned that so many precautions by the world's leading power would be interpreted, at home and abroad, as an advance victory of sorts for terrorists and that a state of siege mentality in Washington would be a negative development. Said Representative Elliott Levitas, a Democrat from Georgia: "I think we need to try on the side of taking the risk and letting the public have access [to federal buildings]. We cannot let a handful of fanatics change our system of government."

One result of last Monday's attack on the embassy in Kuwait was almost certain to be a change in the system of diplomacy, not just for Americans but for representatives of most Western countries, including Canada (opposite). Increasingly, diplomats around the world will live and work out of heavily guarded chancelleries, largely because of the greater mobility of terrorists and the widely held belief that it is only a matter of time before they take their murderous and desperate act on a much larger scale. This week the United States was urgently intensifying a crash program of security improvements at more than 200 embassies, consulates and missions in 120 countries.

But the improvements came too late for the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait. In September, embassy officials asked Washington for enhanced defensive capability. The state department considered the request, and a month ago a Central Intelligence Agency report cited Kuwait

as a probable target for a terrorist attack. Washington still delayed. Finally, just before the truck bomb exploded, approval of the September report was granted. Said state department spokesman John Hughes: "The authorization cable was overdue by the incident."

**Bombing:** The Kuwait truck bombing was almost a carbon copy of the Oct. 23 suicide attacks on U.S. marine and French military bases in Beirut, where 341 Americans and 59 Frenchmen were killed. The same, little-known group—*Islamic Jihad*—claimed responsibility for these attacks, as well as for a Nov. 5 strike against an Israeli military base at Tyre (at least 60 dead) and the April 18 bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut (36 fatalities). But, despite its impressive and deadly—accomplish-

ments, Western intelligence services still have not managed to develop a comprehensive profile of the group. Anonymous telephone calls to Beirut news agencies have repeatedly said that *Islamic Jihad* owes its allegiance to Khomenei's Iranian regime. After the attack in Kuwait, a caller declared: "It is part of the Iranian revolution's campaign against imperialist targets throughout the world."

The suicide squads apparently had their origins in a meeting held nearly two years ago. According to U.S. intelligence sources, Iran's leading theologians assembled in Tehran in March 1982, to discuss the "ideal Islamic government," and since Khomenei decided to begin training Muslim militants from more than 80 Islamic nations. They would eventually return to their own countries as "messengers." The United States believes that as many as 2,000 militant fundamentalists, including

Shiites from Lebanon, Iraq and Syria, are undergoing religious, military and political training at a special school established by Khomenei near the town of Qom. Washington is also convinced that the suicide terrorists are recruited from the Qom hierarchy. British sources, on the other hand, question some of the U.S. assumptions. One foreign official in London told *McGraw-Hill's* that Qom is a holy city where few guns are seen and senior fundamentalist religious leaders are treated not as terrorists but as missionaries. Still, the specialist conceded that "it is possible small groups attending the main training base of the Revolutionary Guards in Qom (northwest of Tehran, where French troops are prepared to fight in the 38-month-old border war with Iraq) may be encouraged

to commit suicide acts of martyrdom by individual instructors."

The suicide terrorists of the Middle East are the latest manifestation of an ancient tradition dating back to the Crusades. Since the late 11th century, the Muslim world has produced fierce and determined religious warriors willing to undertake desperate acts in the name of Allah. Indeed, the English word *assassin* evolved from the Crusades, when drug-taking "assassins" frequently launched suicide attacks against the "infidel" crusaders. The original Muslim assassins—their thinking blunted by hashish, promised eternal paradise and encouraged by exotic sexual favors from specially trained women—undertook their assignments willingly and even eagerly, so strong was the lure of martyrdom. The current fundamentalist Muslim terrorists appear to be their natural successors. Some U.S. sources claimed last week that the ancient recruiting and training methods are duplicated in the Middle East now, although at least one expert doubted that. Said Joseph Alexander, director of the Institute for Terrorism Studies at New York University: "There are strong links between terrorism and drugs, but we do not know if the members of *Islamic Jihad* have the benefit of hashish and willing women. That is the kind of detail that has not yet come our way."

**Bombing:** Middle East experts say that *Islamic Jihad* is an amorphous concept rather than an umbrella organization for extremist fundamentalist Muslim groups. The history of modern terrorism is sprinkled with continually named groups, some of them deadly serious (page 26) and others almost whimsical expressions of nihilist thinking. Notable experts include Col. Robert Elliot of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, believe that the *Islamic Jihad* bombings in Beirut were probably splinter acts from the radical *Shi'ite* guerrilla move-



Poised in bulletproof Popemobile: It's real headache for security forces

## Canada's security concerns

In the spring of 1980, after the deadly Canadian rescue of American Embassy employees in Iran, Canada's diplomats made their debut on terrorists' hit lists. Enraged by Ambassador Kenneth Taylor's role in smuggling the American staffers out of Tehran, several groups sought revenge. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency learned that the Palestine Liberation Organization had targeted the Canadian ambassador to Sweden, Kenneth Brown, for assassination. Canadian and Swedish authorities swiftly threw a security blanket around him. Although there is a backlog of orders for armored vehicles, security experts obtained one from a Florida firm after persuading an American businessman to accept a later delivery date. Eventually the threat receded. But the alert was a cold reminder that Canada, the most industrialized nation, is not immune to terrorist attacks.

That reminder haunts Canadian security advisers, who viewed last week's headline bombing in Kuwait with apprehension. Events such as the 30-day visit of Pope John Paul II to Canada next September have become matters of serious concern for security forces. Canada's police forces are already in touch with Serpouk and U.S. forces, monitoring the movements of suspected terrorists—especially those with links to Soviet bloc countries.

The fear that damaged or fatal individuals may try to copy new terrorist techniques is a preoccupation with

Canadian security experts who try to minimize the possibility by downplaying the likelihood that suicidal terrorists will strike in Canada. They argued that the phenomenon appears limited to a number of small fanatical groups operating largely out of the Middle East. "But anybody who is in the security business is concerned by this and monitoring it closely," declared David Charters, deputy director of the highly respected Centre for Conflict Studies at the University of New Brunswick. "The Pope's visit will be a real headache for security forces since so many plunging into crowds," he added. Experts are also worried about security for the attending Vancouver's Expo 86.

**Warning:** After last week's headline bombing, fast security measures were in effect at Canadian embassies throughout the Middle East. Still, major experts say that it would take a major foreign policy reversal—such as the Progressive Conservative government's short-lived plan to move the Canadian Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem in 1979—to trigger a rash of terrorist attacks. But the 1980 election warns against complacency. "Terrorist attacks inflict casualties and damage and also bring the government's credibility into question," it noted in a brief to a Senate committee in September. "Any government can take its legitimacy in the eyes of its own people if it does not defend them." It is a warning that governments can no longer ignore.

—MARY JACQUEE IN OTTAWA



ment known as Islamic Amal (Hope). That unit is a breakaway group from the main Shi'ite Amal organization, which reaches across the Arab world from Egypt to Iran and which has a huge membership in Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Jordan. The Shi'ites are a Muslim Arab sect which for centuries has suffered deprivation and been relegated to second class status by the larger, less doctrinaire Sunni faction.

The Shi'ites, whether radical or simply devout and committed to strict observance of Islamic holy laws, are rapidly increasing in number and power throughout the Arab world. Since Khomeini launched his revolution, the Shi'ites and reestablished Islamic rule, the Shi'ites have become increasingly charismatic and active.

Friday attendance has soared at Arab mosques, radicalized Shi'ites have been winning new respect and funding from Sunni-dominated governments (including Kuwait), and the Amal movement has become far more than an idle dream. But there is increasing suspicion, too, with growing U.S. influence in the Middle East and the radical groups are finding it increasingly easy to recruit, particularly in the unsteady and hopeless Shi'ite slums of suburban Beirut.

**Gift.** The Lebanese city of Tybik serves as headquarters for Islamic Amal, which is led by a 40-year-old former schoolteacher named Hassan Nassar. He achieved notoriety in the West by saying that he won't be saying that group did not launch the October raids on the Marines and the French, he was glad that the attacks had occurred. However, his group may have often been the offense, if not the direct cause, of the incursions last year when hundreds of Khazani's Revolutionary Guards moved into the area to help fight the Israelis. Indeed, it was the June, 1983, Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon that helped forge the Shi'ites—who make up an estimated 40 per cent of Lebanon's roughly 3.5-million population—into as effective fighting force, a rare instance of racial-ethnic unity. When Israeli intelligence analysts, which Jordanian and Shi'ite indifference. For months the Shi'ites have been a more worrisome foe

for Israeli troops than Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. Interestingly, too, according to U.S. sources, radical Shi'ites such as Islamic Amal are being funded and extensively armed by Syria and Iran.

Certainly, the new terrorist activities in Lebanon are sophisticated and they have powerful friends. That accounts for the intense national passions in the region and activists virulently opposed to any U.S. military presence in the area is militarily new and highly troubling to some Americans. Said the RAND Corp's Jenkins: "These bombings have been commissioned or instigated by national governments. The terrorists are being used as instruments of diplomacy." Many U.S. officials, including Secretary of State George Shultz, have voiced similar sentiments. There seems little doubt that Syria's assistance in chas-

ing out of reconciliation talks, aimed at establishing a power-sharing formula for Lebanon's diverse Moslem-Christian factions. Such a formula could be a first step toward withdrawal of all foreign forces, the return of peace and the formation of a new Lebanese government of national unity.

**Gunfire too.** This week's scheduled departure of 4,000 PLO guerrillas loyal to Arafat from Tripoli was an important part of that process. At week's end, five Greek ships were preparing to take Arafat's men for their journey to Tunisia and North Yemen. The Greek ships were to be escorted by French warships because of fears that Israeli, whose gunboats shelled Arafat's positions in Tripoli again last week, might interfere. For his part, Reagan continued to wait pressure in the United States for an early withdrawal by the forces, saying



A breadline from the U.S.S. New Jersey; the Americans rained with a dramatic show of force

nothing as Lebanese radicals, who continue to harass the U.S. interests, is at least part of the explanation for the Lebanese in U.S.-Syrian hostility.

Last week Syrian troops continued to fire at U.S. aircraft flying reconnaissance missions over Syrian positions. On Thursday, the Americans retaliated in dramatic fashion: they unleashed the huge 56-inch guns of the battleship New Jersey, a reconnaissance Second World War battleship which sat half a century shells a distance of 30 km. By the end of the week, still another ceasefire had been arranged—and was being. Lebanese President Amr Gwaidat said the Lebanese would try this week, with Syria and Saudi Arabia, to arrange a

that the Marines and ships would stay until the job was done—when Lebanon degenerated into lawlessness.

Meanwhile, in the volatile Middle East jittery members of the peacekeeping force, as well as diplomats and ordinary civilians, will have still another danger signal to monitor: the simple sight of a deep truck rattling through the streets. Now there is the ever-present danger that behind the wheel there may be a driver as intent on suicide and destruction as the region itself seems to be.

**Will David Ben-Gurion in Jerusalem.** Sir David's son, Sir David Ben-Gurion, was in London. Michael Palmer and William Leach in Washington and Robin Wright in Beirut.

## The bloodstained names from the past

The violence bomb planters of the Middle East may be the most threatening manifestation of ancient and international terrorism since the Second World War. But particularly since the 1960s, a succession of ruthless individuals and groups have left their bloody imprint throughout the world. Among them:

**The Red Brigades:** Essentially a left-wing Italian extremist group, the Red Brigades first came to prominence in 1970 with a series of car bombings and kidnappings of prominent businessmen. The group's most notorious exploit was the 1976 kidnapping and murder of former prime minister Aldo Moro. But in

state." In 1981 they staged a rocket attack on the car of Gen. Friedrich Koenig, then U.S. army commander in Europe. But most members of the gang are now either dead or in jail, including Bader, who committed suicide in 1971 while serving a life sentence, and Melchior, who killed himself the year before while awaiting sentencing. While these activities appeared to have some political motivation, psychologists concluded that most members were failed college graduates who sought revenge on society.

**Carlos.** Also known as "The Jackal," Carlos, a 35-year-old Venezuelan, or-

sources now believe he lives in Libya.

**Black September:** Connected with the Palestine Liberation Organization, it was formed after and named for the September, 1970, explosion of the 160 from Jordan. Black September was responsible for the 1972 massacre at the Munich Olympic Games. In all, 11 Israeli athletes died, along with five guerrillas. Three attackers escaped. Black September also carried out at least six air hijackings. By 1975, however, the organization's members had drifted into other PLO terrorist groups after their leader, Yasser Arafat, was killed by Israeli commandos, and the name was dropped.



Murdered former prime minister Moro, Black September gunmen in Munich: the unmistakable impact of ruthless individuals

the same year they staged a total of 2,000 terrorist attacks, ranging from kidnapping to murder and robbery. Since 1981, however, security forces have largely subdued the Brigades. About 2,000 members are now in jail, and so far this year those still at large have carried out only five attacks.

**The Red Army Faction:** Also known as the Red Army Faction, the German group took its name from founders Andreas Bader and Ulrike Meinhof, whose first major action was a series of bank robberies and kidnappings in 1970. In 1977 they killed chief federal prosecutor Siegfried Buback, and industrialist Hans Martin Schleyer because, they said, they were "symbols of a repressive

system and led a series of highly successful individual and terrorist assaults. In the mid-1970s, he shot and severely wounded Joseph Beu, president of Marx & Spencer, the international food and clothing store chain. A year later, with three other terrorists, he seized the French Embassy in The Hague, forcing the French government to release against Japanese terrorist in exchange for 13 hostages. In 1975 he led the kidnapping of 11 ex-employees attending a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna. Three people were killed and eight wounded. Most of Carlos' activities were aimed at advancing radical Arab causes, and intelligence

the Japanese in Red Army. Like the Red Army Faction, Black September, most very members were middle-class students. Although intelligence experts believe there were more than 20 members, the Red Army carried out several bloody attacks. The worst was in 1972 at Tel Aviv's Lod International Airport. A three-man Red Army squad pulled sub-machine-guns from their valises and fired at random in the crowded arrival lounge. They killed 26 people and wounded 80 more. Five Red Army members died in the five attacks carried out from 1973 to 1974. Four others were later jailed. The remainder are now living in North Korea.

—WILLIAM LOVHNER in Washington

The hockey legends turned out by the hundreds—Don the Hawk, Frank Mahovlich, Andy Bathurst, Eddie Stank and the Dryden duo, Ken and Dave—for a benefit match to raise money for a trust fund set up for Jessica Lowe, 33, the champion cyclist who was hit by a truck last August and left a quadriplegic for life. "Team Lovell," coached by the redoubtable Don Cherry, also included other luminaries, such as former suburban general Wessex Award (number 64-1, artist Ken Dancy and columnist-author Roy MacGregor, one of the prime movers behind the event. The Wilson 1918 a heady crowd of nearly 2,400 gathered a Toronto arena to watch the stars face off against the Flying Fathers, a loose-knit, fast-swinging crew of hockey Catholic priests who claim that their coach is God. Whoever he is, he is good: the Fathers beat Team Lovell 30-9. An organizer presented a cheque for \$25,000 to Lovell's wife, Sylvia Buckenlow, also a record-holding cyclist. Said she: "I thought I would just have to drop the first puck. I did not expect this." About \$130,000 has been raised for the trust fund since lawyer Peter Karl began it in September.



Callan (above); Reid, Hoffman (right-headed side)

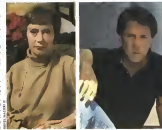
A shoaled group of Canadian photographers stepped snapping and started scripping last week when a U.S. agency, the Image Bank, purchased Masterfile, a stock photo agency owned by Canada Wide Feature Service, a subsidiary of the Toronto Sun Publishing Co. Since its inception in 1985, Masterfile had specialized in promoting the work of such renowned Canadian photographers as Pauline Patterson, John and Janet Foster, Ted Grant, John Stevens and Bill Brooks, all of whom are outraged. Said Brooks, a spokesman for 32 of the company's 60 photographers: "I have dedicated my life to photographing Canada. My work, and the work of the other photographers, has become a unique part of Canadian heritage and should be kept here under Canadian control." To that end, the

fighting photographers hired a lawyer to take their protests to the Foreign Investment Review Agency, which is investigating the sale. The photographers do not expect an immediate decision from FIRA but they have pinned their hopes on the forces of logic and rational-

ism. "After all," said Brooks, "how will some guy down in New York know what Saskatchewan really looks like?"

Actress Catherine Callan, 55, described herself as "a blonde with a brunette's brain." And although the former Miss Toronto resents the stereotyping of blonde women, she does not mind the artistic challenge of taking on the part of a light-headed character. In the Canadian film *Love Birds*, due to be released next summer, Callan plays Lita Lita, a barhopper character she describes as "an actress, singer and dancer who cannot act, sing or dance." On the assumption that Callan can do all three, she set off last week to entertain Canada's troops in Cyprus and Israel with a sleek Vegas-style Christmas revue. Said Callan: "Don't let the blond hair fool you. Lita serious about what I do."

Kata Reid, the grande dame of Canadian theatre, is busy these days—and she likes it that way. "I hope I keep on working until I drop. That's my dearest wish," she said. Reid, 55, recently ended her leading role in Robert Lenz's adaptation of the *Orchestra at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa*. But Reid was not happy about the centre's plans to drop its English-language theatre company. "It makes me quite ill," she said. Not that Reid will suffer in addition to her appearance in recent episodes of the popular television series *Dallas*, she has begun rehearsals for the Broadway production of *Death of a Salesman*, with Quin Hoffman as her costar, which is to open early next year. Hoffman, 46, is making his first stage appearance since 1985, not last August he unobtrusively attended the Stratford Festival production of the play. Reid looks forward to working with him. "I adore his work tremendously," she said. But the much-acclaimed Reid, who received the Order of Canada in 1974, is more reticent about her own achievements on the stage. "It's something I adore doing. It's my job." ☐



## FINLANDIA ON ICE.



# Bell's pay-as-you-call campaign



Crackbank; the plan has evoked stiff opposition from consumer critics

For Bell Canada, the nation's largest phone company, the verdict was disappointing. If unsurprising. Bell released the results of a survey last week which indicated that as many as 78 per cent of 10,000 phone subscribers polled in Ontario and Quebec rejected the idea of switching from the century-old system of paying flat monthly rates for local phone calls to one that would require customers to pay for each call. Under local measured service (LMS), as the system is known in the phone business, subscribers pay a low monthly rate along with an additional charge based on the number of calls made, their length, the distance involved and the time of day. But the survey results, as well as strong opposition from consumer groups to LMS, made it clear that Bell, which is intent on its eventual introduction, faces as stiff a battle in selling the merits of LMS to the public.

For telephone companies like Bell, the issue is a simple one. Every dollar collected for local calls, says the company, costs \$1.69. Currently, that difference is subsidised by long-distance rates and charges for other services. But with competition now emerging in those areas, the companies are looking for new ways to raise money. For their part, critics argue that phone companies are accounting sleight of hand to buttress their assertion that local calls

are not self-financing. Despite those contentions, it is generally agreed that LMS will ultimately be marketed, not soon, perhaps, but sometime, in phone companies across Canada.

For Donald Crackbank, Bell's vice-president of corporate communications, the poll results released last week are the latest step in what he hopes will be a move to LMS. He declared that the results primarily reflected consumers'

Bell operator the company claims that local service is "grossly underpriced"



lack of experience with LMS. To counteract the poll results, Crackbank said that Bell will launch an information campaign to familiarise its 5.6 million subscribers with LMS. The questionnaire represented Bell's first major test of public opinion on LMS in four years. In 1979 a public survey forced the company to elicit a trial of the service in five cities in Quebec and Ontario. Critics point out that similar programs in the United States and more than 60 other countries have received mixed reviews from customers. Some U.S. studies show that 62 per cent of users would experience a dramatic increase in charges under LMS, at an average of 180 per cent.

Bell Canada insists that LMS is needed to meet the costs of increased competition. For one thing, Bell now faces a growing telephone equipment industry that sprang up after a 1979 Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission ruling permitted other firms to break up their equipment to Bell lines. In addition, Bell, as well as the federally regulated British Columbia Telephone Co., faces the possibility of losing its monopoly on long-distance calls following an application last October by CNR Telecommunications to offer competitive cable long-distance services to residents in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Crackbank says that Bell's long-distance profits paid for a shortfall of \$1.8 billion in local-mid service in 1982. Said Crackbank: "Local

service is grossly underpriced."

But consumer groups disagree. The Consumers' Association of Canada argues that subsidy flows into from complex accounting procedures and that most capital costs attributed to local service should be shared with long-distance. Those methods are now under scrutiny in the CRTC's Cost Inquiry. The investigation will release their report in February, 1984. "The system is one big black box," said Max Wolpert, counsel to the Ottawa-based National Anti-Poverty organization.

Crackbank also maintained that the survey revealed a new measure of support for LMS. When asked whether they would choose usage fees if the basic rate were 30 per cent lower and the premiums on the normal flat rate rose by 30 per cent, only 40 per cent of respondents said they would prefer the flat rate. But David McKenna, an analyst with the Consumers' Association of Canada, said that the 30-per-cent discount figure is arbitrary and that subscribers who have no choice of how many local calls they place each month were not in a position to offer an informed opinion.

Bell acknowledges that LMS inevitably creates winners and losers. Businesses would be the biggest losers, advocacy groups are concerned by the possibility that measured use could phase telephone service beyond the financial reach of not only the handicapped but also the elderly and the poor.

Bell is only one of Canadian firms to phase monopolies considering LMS. British Columbia Telephone Co.'s five-year capital construction forecast released this year budgets \$10.5 million for LMS equipment, should the company decide to apply for the service. "It costs on \$2.12 for every \$1 revenue in local service," said company spokesman David Crowe. "And that spend is increasing." In Montreal, Glenn Schneider, a spokesman for the provincial telephone system, said it, too, is considering measured service. "We regard this as an industry-wide trend," he said.

Indeed, the real issue seems to be not whether but when Bell Canada intends to introduce measured service. Said a Bell Canada pamphlet circulated to corporate employees last October: "Given the amount of preparatory work that would have to be done and the length of the regulatory process required, LMS introduction is not likely to take place before 1987." Crackbank insisted last week that "no decisions have been taken, no proposals made." But, based on the survey results, selling the idea to Canadians will be an extremely difficult public relations exercise.

—ANN WALSHLEY, with Alex Pilkington in Toronto and William Leather in Washington

## A legal double standard

It was a shabby episode when it first surfaced in 1976, and last week it emerged again as a difficult issue for the federal government to handle. In a 5 to 2 decision, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that two federal Crown corporations, Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. and the now defunct Uranium Canada Ltd., cannot be tried under the Competition Act for alleged misdeeds in connection with a government-ordered uranium cartel that functioned from 1972 to 1975. Handing down the

Competition Act by conspiring to fix uranium prices in Canada. At the same time, federal officials were saved from having to answer potentially embarrassing questions about their role in the affair. By the same decision, private corporations involved may have to defend themselves in court if the justice department proves ahead with the charges.

The history of the cartel began in the early 1970s. At the time, world uranium prices had dropped to about \$4 a pound following a 1966 U.S. decision to halt exports to protect domestic producers.

After cross-border lobbying proved ineffective, Canada took the lead in forming the cartel. The key men involved were then Energy Minister Donald Macdonald, his deputy minister, Jack Austin, now minister responsible for the Canada Development Investment Corp., and government relations expert John Macdonald. Canada joined with South Africa, France, Australia and the Rio Tinto Zinc mining conglomerate of Great Britain to form the so-called Club of Five in 1972. Its purpose was to carve up the world uranium market and set prices at levels favourable to the private Canadian firms involved. The government convinced them to cooperate too. As a member of the cartel, Canada was allowed 35.5 per cent of the market until 1977. Under the Clubbians Act, such arrangements involving exports are not illegal. But the cartel first ran into legal problems in 1975, when the U.S. electrical giant Westinghouse Electric Corp.—which could not fulfil contracts for 40,000 lbs of uranium—sued Goldcorp for other companies for dumping, alleging that the cartel had helped inflate the uranium prices. Then, after the U.S. justice department started an investigation of the affair, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his government shopped an unprecedented gag order on all information relating to the cartel. Still, federal competition officials in Ottawa were concerned about the possibility that Canadian members of the cartel also rigged prices domestically, which is illegal. In 1981, after a four-year investigation, charges were laid against the firms.



Are Algonquin mining operations unequal?

decision, Mr. Justice Brian Dickson said that as agents of the Crown the two firms were not subject to the act. That ruling enraged opposition MPs who accused the Liberals of hiding behind the immunity of the Crown. Charged Conservative MP Sinclair Stammers: "The Liberals continue to fight the law."

The decision means that the two Crown firms will not have to face charges laid by the justice department in 1981, claiming that they and four private firms—Gulf Minerals Canada Ltd., Denison Mines Ltd., the Algonquin Ltd. and Uranium Canada Ltd.—violated the

Justice Dept. The winner of consumer and corporate approval last week was a new ombudsman decision to plug the immunity loophole for Crown corporations—although it will not be retrospective. That, at least, would clear up what appears to be a glaring discrepancy in the law. As Dickson noted, "It would be unfair to exempt Crown officials, 'seems to conflict with basic notions of equality before the law'."

—JAMES FLEMING in Toronto





A United truck: prices and service that were "virtually identical" across the nation

## No competition on the highways

**T**he affair began simply enough. An independent mover from Edmonton phoned the federal government's Commerce Investigation Branch with a complaint that the major van lines which dominate the country's interprovincial moving business had given him an outrageous quote their equal as they would drive him out of business. That was 17 years and millions of dollars ago. But last week, in the Supreme Court of Ontario, the five major van lines pleaded guilty to conspiracy and restraint violations. That action not only vindicated the complaint of the Edmontonian, whose identity the companies broadly will not reveal, but it may dramatically alter the cost and efficiency of moving in Canada.

The court freed the five trucking firms—Allied Van Lines Ltd., United Van Lines (Canada) Ltd., North American Van Lines Canada Ltd., Kerns Moving Transit Co. Ltd. and Atlas Van Lines (Canada) Ltd.—\$250,000. The outcome also ended a system that for 80 years effectively eliminated any significant competition. Backed by their 60-per-cent market share, the van lines created what Crown minister Larry Bock described as "a sophisticated pricing formula, resulting in tariffs so simple in form, content and effective date as to be virtually identical."

The van lines themselves do not own trucks or employ any moving workers—

that is the role of hundreds of locally owned agents that become high-profile trade names of the big firms. In the past, without the van lines' affiliation five agents were able to compete. The reason: by co-ordinating loads between cities, the van lines generally ensure that no truck returns empty to its home town. Looking that service would struggle most agents' businesses.

When the system was first set up in 1903, the van lines used nonmembers of the Canadian Warehousing Association (CWA)—whose membership included storage companies as well as movers—to put the critical conspiracy into effect. While one committee gathered to set contract prices, other groups looked into ways of implementing the plan. The group even had an "ethics committee" to guard against price cutting or rebating by members.

But the phone call from the Edmonton mover threw a wrench into the otherwise profitable arrangement. The Commerce branch investigators raided the offices of Allied, United, North American and Mayflower (the much smaller Atlas did not join the group until 1972). And in response the CWA launched the first of several court actions to stop the Commerce inquiry. Between 1968 and 1973, while the court battles raged on, the van lines came up with a temporary solution to their common problem. Leaving the CWA is the

control of warehouse operators, they established two new organizations: the Canadian Household Goods Carriers' Tariff Bureau and the Canadian Association of Movers. At first the pressure worked. On the surface it gave the impression that the van lines had embarked on a highly acceptable course. But underneath, as the Commerce branch was soon to learn, the new setup was actually a refinement of the earlier conspiracy.

The Hamilton-based movers' association was given responsibility for public and government relations, and the newly formed Tariff Bureau took over the rate-setting functions of the CWA. So identical were the rules which the van lines filed on behalf of their agents that they all contained the same spelling and grammar errors. It is unclear how much the illegal cartel added to Canadians' moving bills over the years. L.J. Robinette, one of the van lines' lawyers, told the court that the prices requested only "give a requested markup."

But Roy Addison, director of the section of the Commerce branch that was the investigation, said last week that a special prohibition order imposed on the companies, not the fine, is the most important aspect of the sentence. Said Addison: "The only way to end this was to go in and break them up. A fine will not do that, but a prohibition order certainly will."

The strictest order will force the Tariff Bureau to close shop at the end of the month. Not only does it prohibit any future tariff schemes, whatever their form, but the order requires the van lines to allow their agents to begin competitive pricing.

But for households who moved between provinces over the past 30 years, the conviction is less likely to provide relief. The Commerce Act makes the results of last week's court action available to anyone who wants to be a civil lawsuit against the van lines. Because of the guilty plea, Bock said the only suit is a civil suit would be the subject of settlement. But, except for some corporations which moved large numbers of employees during the 10-year period, not many people or firms—if any—will go to the trouble and expense of trying to determine the extent to which the cartel inflated their bills. But at least the breakup of the conspiracy may increase competition in the future. —IAN ASTEIN in Toronto

## Restraint on a universal scale

By Peter C. Newman

**A**ssaulting the social security system is not a novel province of Wacky Bennett's son, Bill.

The countries of Western Europe, which provided many of the legislative examples that originally set our welfare measures in place, are cutting back these programs to avoid national bankruptcy.

France's Socialist government has introduced a basic hospital fee, compulsory for all but the most severely disabled, and a special surtax to make up its social security spending. West Germany's coalition government has proposed major changes in welfare spending to trim its deficit by at least \$25 billion. Child allowances will be reduced, allowable maternity leaves shortened from four to three months and pensioners' benefits cut.

In Italy the Socialist coalition has introduced sharp reductions in child allowances, restricted disability pensions and set spending limits on medical care. The total package, if it gets through parliament, will save an estimated \$9 billion. The Christian Democratic Liberal coalition in the Netherlands has tabled a 30-per-cent cut in welfare spending, affecting mainly pensions and health services.

The Scandinavian countries, whose governments prided themselves on European most imaginative welfare policies, are now having to go the furthest in modifying theirs. Norway has taken the least affected because of its massive North Sea oil revenues, but even there a five-per-cent income policy is in effect.

The left-of-centre administration of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme has tried to lower pensions, raise some taxes, cut back foreign aid, remove food subsidies and increase user fees for medical and pharmaceutical services—all part of a devastating social welfare reduction. The British government has been experiencing similar strains. Unemployment still totals three million, but the Thatcher government continues to dismantle the welfare state set up by its predecessors. (It is consumer spending that's boosting the British economy. Forteen & Mason, the Canadian-owned luxury specialty store in London's fashion district, is budgeting to sell more than 12,500 fur hangers this Christmas, at as much as \$1,000 a shirt.)

The restrictive measures pushed through Western Europe's legislatures

this fall herald not just a warning of what is in store for Canada but a new direction of economic development for the entire free world. To get a perspective on this and other contemporary issues, during a recent visit to London I called on Lord Leof of Ipswich, recognized as one of Britain's most thoughtful economists. Lord Leof has been chairman of S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., the London merchant bankers, since



Palme, even Sweden are cutting back

1974. The author of seven standard economic texts including *The World After Keynes* and *A History of Economic Thought*, he was a director of the Bank of England from 1968 to 1977, undersecretary of state in the British government and held just about every honor the United Kingdom affords. "Governments," he told me, "are certainly going to have to reduce their welfare spending in the long term because social charges have become rather burdensome—not too burdensome but burdensome. The trouble is that

the development of social expenditures has taken place against a background of fairly strong, unanticipated economic growth in that country, with the programs not terribly good for the next 18 months, it is a very difficult time for reductions."

Lord Leof regards budgetary deficits as "not an untoward blessing," pointing out that they have, in some measure, been responsible for the recovery in 1975. Major contractions of expansion of public policies is painfully difficult, he points out, because it tends to go on much longer than is actually justified. Instead of relying on fluctuating interest rates, Roll is convinced that governments should be using income policies to deal with inflation and believes that extreme monetarism cannot work. "It has suffered from too many overinflationaries," he says. "Economies, when translated into policy-making, is not unlike the transition from, say, a car bench of physics to electrical engineering. It's not nearly as clear cut as it seems."

Roll is a profound believer in the international monetary system and had a large hand in shaping it, but he can't see another Bretton Woods Conference being called in the near future to carry out the necessary reforms. "Some of the countries participated in the original Bretton Woods Conference," he recalls. "But it was very much the work of the United States and Great Britain with the help of banking institutions such as London, Amsterdam. Today, that format would be the subject of the question: How would we have to change some of the original of the present members of the World Bank, without a meeting becoming too costly? There will be means of doing that, but it will take quite a while to work."

This has been the year Western Europeans surrendered to the superior technology of Japan, not only in the minute world of high tech but in imagination-defying accomplishments such as building the 36-mile-long Seikan Tunnel, which links that country's two largest islands. That at a time when the shorter and much less complicated Channel Tunnel remains a distant talking point between the British and French governments.

Such moot points aside, the visitor bringing the balls of Western Europe's economic change home can't be in as wrenching the end of a cycle, with so one quite sure what kind of society will emerge with the next turn of the wheel.

# Washington's conquering Redskins

When Joe Theismann graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1976, the young quarterback took a calculated risk: instead of working the bench with the Miami Dolphins of the National Football League, Theismann went to Toronto and struggled as the Canadian Football League's quarterback. Astonishingly, he sought to win the Grey Cup. After three years in Canada, Theismann gambled that his CFL experience would pay off in the NFL's smallest quarterback. Last year Theismann led the Washington Redskins to the Super Bowl championship. This year, with the NFL's top-rated quarterback at the helm, the team has the best record in the league—34 wins and only two losses. As the Redskins prepare to defend their Super Bowl title in the 1987 playoffs that begin next week, "Joe the Throw" finally has emerged as the superstar he was convinced he would become.

Currently, with the 24-year-old Theismann at the controls, the Redskins are the class of '86. With one regular season game remaining, Theismann had completed more than 60 per cent of his passes, 37 for touchdowns and only seven of 43 balls thrown had been intercepted. Theismann is also rated the league's top quarterback by the NFL's computerized, computer-based system of performance assessment. By the league's standard, he receives a 198.7 rating, only the sixth quarterback in history to have a rating over 180.

Still, Theismann would not be heading into the playoffs as the odds-on favorite to win another Super Bowl ring without assistance of the Hogs, the Super's Fan Ranch and the Pearl Harbor Gang—groups of players who have been recognized and taken to heart by Redskins and Washington's The

Hogs are the offensive linemen, those of whom—center Jeff Hartig, guard Russ Givens and tackle Mark May—will join Theismann, wide receiver "Dynamite" Charlie Brown, free safety Mark Murphy and 200-lb defensive tackle Dave Butz on the NFL's All-Pro team. The Hogs are responsible for fullback John Riggins' success as O.J. Simpson's first, second 33 touchdowns. Riggins broke it

Harbor Gang (defensive backs). Of the lot, Theismann says, "I like to define our team as a group of characters with character. I sometimes feel like I am the marmoset at a Sarsens & Bailey circus. They are all individuals." But as a team the Redskins have forced opponents to turn over the ball on fumbles or interceptions 60 times, while giving it up only 18 times themselves. The Pearl Harbor gang is the team's only weak group.

The Redskins rank 20th out of 28 teams against the pass. They rank first against the run by such a wide margin and seem so quickly themselves that Redskins opponents are forced to pass on almost every down. That, in turn, means that they also lead the NFL in interceptions, with Murphy leading after picking off nine passes.

After incessantly predicting that the Dallas Cowboys would beat the Redskins in their Dec. 11 showdown, the football game of the year for Washington's fans, local sportswriter Dave Karger declared "The '86 Redskins are one of the three or four best teams ever, in all time. In history. Since the Earth's crust cooled." Theismann is less bullish. "It is too early to tell if we are the best Redskins team ever or the best team ever," he says. "We are as good as we were last year when we won the Super Bowl, and from an experience point of view perhaps a bit better."

The next few weeks of playoffs will tell. The Cowboys are also in the Super Bowl chase again, along with the Los Angeles Raiders, the 49ers and a cluster of other determined underdogs. Meanwhile, in the Washington area must fans have to content themselves with televised images of the Super's and the editors of the Redskins' home turf, it takes 30 years just to get season tickets—Hill, Green in Toronto, with Michael Power in Washington.



The Fan Ranch celebrates "one of the best since the Earth-cooled"

on Saturday with his 26th touchdown when the Redskins set an all-time NFL single-season scoring record of 541 points.

Barking up the Hogs are the Super's (the team's smaller players, backs and receivers), the Fan Ranch (the group that gathers in the end zone after each Redskins touchdown for an airborne "hug fix" handshake) and the Pearl

News coverage you can count on!

Just right: size • approx. 5" x 5"



Full memory functions

## Today's News at Half-Price\* - Tomorrow's Technology FREE!

Welcome to the Information Age! News and new technologies merge into a news-gathering system that lets you know your world—instantly!

The heart of that system is Maclean's, Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine. Electronic immediacy and in-depth analysis give you the urgency, importance and excitement of major news events. From Canada and from around the world, Maclean's brings you today's news—all the news—week after week!

Now Maclean's gives you a sample of tomorrow's technology—this free

light-energized solar calculator. Using state-of-the-art solar sensors, it turns any light into energy. It never needs batteries!

It's just the right size—lightweight and compact enough for office, home and school—on a desk, counter or table-top. Your calculator has generous full-size keys for fast, easy operation, and a full one-year warranty to assure trouble-free use.

Get your solar calculator while this offer lasts—subscribe to Maclean's at Half-Price today!

Maclean's 100 King's Road, Scarborough, Ont. M1H 1A7

### FREE SOLAR CALCULATOR

with Maclean's at Half-Price\*

- ☐ A full year or more from 50 issues only (US \$50 value) and Calculator when they pay.  
☐ Pay Now—Both Handling! Pay Now US \$30.00 with my Calculator when they pay.

First Name \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_ Apt. \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Longer Term Savings: 9 issues only (US \$45 value) and Calculator when they pay.  
☐ Pay Now—Both Handling! Pay Now US \$30.00 with my Calculator when they pay.

\*Our best value ever! US \$30 per year (plus GST) the US \$30 value per year.

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

**Maclean's**



Doctors at work in Toronto: the proposed legislation has broad support

## HEALTH

# Unveiling the contentious new Canada health act

By Patricia Hinchey

At first the medical profession denounced it as "fiscal blackmail" and a "bribe." These responses were largely predictable after federal Health Minister Mariage began telling her empowered Canada health act last week. But health care lobby groups and the New Democratic Party applauded the fact that the legislation will impose dollar-for-dollar penalties on provinces that allow hospital user fees or extra billing by doctors. Then, to the surprise of many observers, the federal Progressive Conservatives also declared their support for the bill. And by week's end, over the 30,000-member Canadian Medical Association had softened its stand. Said former CMA president Dr. Marc Baltzan, standing in for Dr. Everett Coffin who was ill: "We wish to take a nonconfrontational approach to the Canada health act."

The physicians, doctors and the federal Tories have consistently insisted that inadequate federal funding is eroding Canada's health system. But Baltzan maintains that user fees and extra billing are the real causes of the problem. And last week that the industry or refusal of some provinces to prevent extra health charges had con-

vinced her that it was "absolutely essential" to legislate stiff penalties for user fees and extra billing. Baltzan added that the national total of these charges had increased to at least \$100 million in the year ending last September—\$70 million in extra billing and \$30 million in user fees—from \$50 million in 1978. Under the new legislation, Ottawa will deduct from its cash payments to the provinces the exact amount that the provinces allow in user fees and extra billing. The federal government would also withhold "discretionary" amounts from provinces that break other medical rules, such as the requirement that 100 per cent of residents be entitled to medical insurance. Current legislation requires only a 80-per-cent entitlement. Baltzan hopes that the new bill will become a law by next April. Over the following three years federal funds that are withheld because of extra billing and user fees will be placed in a special trust fund, and the provinces can recover the

money if they ban extra charges.

At the beginning of the week, Coffin, at the CMA, described the act as "fiscally neutral" and the "dogmatic thrusting of [a] government desperately seeking a way to get re-elected." He called an emergency meeting of representatives of provincial medical associations in Toronto last week and said that the CMA would support any doctors' strikes to prevent the bill. But at the gathering the doctors made an *about-face* and decided to become more conciliatory, setting for a meeting with Baltzan and the Prime Minister. Said Baltzan: "You do not go to war first. You try diplomacy." And if the provinces hand out funding, he said, then each provincial medical association would take whatever action it wanted. The CMA's new stance, however, may have little bearing on them. Said Edward Morin, general secretary of the Ontario Medical Association, in the week "If in fact we are captured in a master-servant relationship with government, we will become amenable."

Militancy on the part of doctors likely will be directed at their provincial governments after the act becomes law, but the two groups are now strong allies in opposing the legislation. Like the medical profession, the provinces say that the act undermines the real threat to medicine: inadequate federal funding. Nova Scotia Health Minister Gerald Stelmach said that federal money accounts for 50 per cent of his province's health costs. He added that Nova Scotia, which has no user fees but does permit physicians to extra bill, could not afford to lose the estimated \$5.4 million that the province's doctors extra bill. The large provinces with Conservative governments stand to lose much more and they may feel themselves in a confrontation with their federal counterparts. Ontario doctors who have opted out of the provincial health plan extra bill for about \$50 million annually, while Alberta physicians extra bill roughly \$11 million.

There will likely be a concentrated debate over the terms of the act in the months ahead. Conservative health critic John Ikin said that he wants to make a number of amendments to the bill, including an extension of the scope to include such areas as home and community-based care. And the CMA wants to meet with the health minister. But Baltzan said that she will not change the essentials of the act. Despite the opposition, the healthcare bill will likely survive intact. ☐



Baltzan: dollar for dollar

# Nurses take the offensive

By Linda McQuaid

For years, doctors have been at the centre of public attention in the medicare debate. Nurses, on the other hand, have gone relatively unnoticed. But that situation is changing rapidly, as nurses mount a vigorous campaign to influence Canadian health care policy. And their proposals are placing them increasingly in opposition to the doctors. Last week, as physicians denounced the new federal health care act, which calls for penalties on provinces that allow hospital user fees and extra-billing by doctors, the Canadian Nurses Association (CNA) praised it, although arguing that it should go even further. The association, which represents 160,000 nurses across the country, wants to end the practice of

carriers paying the same health bill.

These suggestions are unpopular with some provincial governments, but the nurses' real confrontation may take place within the medical profession itself. Nurses insist that they do not want to antagonize doctors. But some of the nurses' recommendations conflict sharply with the wishes of physicians. In addition to opposing extra billing, the nurses want a reorganization of much of the health care system.

They are pressing for community health clinics in which nurses would see patients before deciding whether their illnesses are severe enough to refer them to a doctor. Many doctors contend that nurses are not qualified to make such assessments and that patients have traditionally gone first to family physicians. But Helen Glas, a pro-

wn, argues that in every area of medicine nurses could do far more than doctors currently allow them to do in the United States. There used to be—and still are in some parts—nurse practitioners who, with a year or two of extra training, were able to carry out full-anesthetic services during an operation. Over the years doctors increasingly took that role over exclusively for themselves. Rutherford says that nurses could still act as anesthetists, as long as a fully trained medical specialist was on call nearby. Said Rutherford: "Nurses could take over administering one-third to two-thirds of anesthesia."

Rutherford added that part of the medicare financing problem is that there are too many doctors in Canada. As a result, he says, physicians are reluctant to give up to nurses—even to admit that nurses are capable of handling it. For his part, Baltzan says that nurses are not capable of doing a



Nurses at a Vancouver hospital station, Glas, mounting a vigorous, independent campaign to influence health care policy

extra billing because it says that it violates the principle of universal access to comprehensive medical care. But doctors are angered by the charge from within the medical ranks that their system of extra billing is undermining medicine. Said Dr. Marc Baltzan, former head of the Canadian Medical Association: "That is absolute and other garbage."

Nurses also do not want hospitals to charge user fees, as they do in British Columbia. And they argue that medicare should be financed out of general tax revenues, which are geared to income, not by charging premiums. Currently, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia charge premiums to all but those who qualify for special exemptions, leaving low- and high-income

families of nursing at the University of Manitoba and CNA president, said that nurses are not trying to take over doctors' functions. Said she: "If a patient walks in with high blood pressure, we would refer him to a doctor immediately." We are an excellent way of bringing people into the health care system." The main advantage in seeing a nurse first, the CNA argues, is that it would be much cheaper because nurses care less than one-third of what doctors care. According to Health and Welfare Canada, the average Canadian nurse earned \$20,000 in 1982, while the average Canadian doctor netted roughly \$90,000 after expenses.

Dr. Ralph Rutherford, who is associate professor in the health administration program at the University of Ott-

great deal more than they now do. But nurses insist that they can handle many more tasks—and already do in situations in which doctors are not readily available, such as in hospitals on weekends and in remote outlying areas where doctors are reluctant to arrive.

As the medicare debate grows more intense, doctors argue that more of the burgeoning costs of health care should be transferred to private citizens. But the increasingly vocal nurses lobby is determined to convince the public that it makes more sense to simply reduce the costs. With a stagnant economy and a mounting national health bill, the nurses' plea has a good chance of finding sympathetic ears.

With files from Alice Brink in Ottawa.



Display of souvenirs from the 1980 paper visit to Germany, million-dollar blends

## RELIGION

## Preparing for the Pope

By Susan Riley

Vatican officials are calling Pope John Paul II's trip to Canada just full a "pastoral visit," but so far it bears all the earmarks of a central-south business. The Pope will visit 11 cities between Sept. 9 and 13, and the itinerary could cost the Holy See as much as \$10 million, with millions of dollars on hotels, travel and souvenirs. Organizers expect as many as one million worshippers at an open-air mass at Downsview airport, northwest of Toronto. The trip is a million-dollar blessing for Canada's religious community, but it has also raised eyebrows among those who fear that preachers are lining up to share in the wealth Roman Catholic officials, alarmed at the possibility of satanists bearing the Pope's image, have formed a committee to scrutinize papal itineraries and weed out the lucky and tasteless. The Vatican, which has assumed responsibility for security travel and the press, has gathered 38 federal government bureaucrats to worry, among other things about how to house and transport an estimated 8,000 Canadian and foreign media reporters. The Pope's visit to Canada, it was said, will have cost the Canadian taxpayer

at least \$15.6 million, not including any extra money spent by the Roman Catholic Church.

The church hopes to strong-arm costs by licensing survivors. But from the time the president of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops announced the plan, the Vatican has defended off calls from business entrepreneurs who suggested a bewildering array of commercial proposals tied to the papal cult. Finally, they asked Montreal licensing expert Richard Garneau to help them. Garneau, president of Corp., to sort the gold from the dross. If Gosses finalises an agreement with the conference, he will allow the Pope's image to be used on t-shirted survivors in return for a royalty. Garneau's plan was also aimed at preventing the survivors from being used to peddle anything to the church, and a papal cult is certainly no occasion to flood the market with gimmicks. That means that no major survivor men's-fashion will be seen in the streets. The survivors will be seen in T-shirts bearing the official papal logo. Tour officials privately admit that there is little they can do to prevent individuals from selling post-its and mementos. However, a sensitive scene in the Vatican will be avoided. No Canadian jewelry and glassware expo-

size and wear a golf shirt "with a discreet reference to the papal visit." The conference could generate revenues of \$4 million from the sale of \$40 million worth of souvenirs.

At the centre of the expensive extravaganzas stands a man known chiefly for the simplicity of his tastes and the bluntness of his unshakable views. Before the Pope Misses the ground in Quebec City on Sept. 9, his first stop, Canadian bishops and others will have briefed him, and he is expected to speak on divorce and the family, native rights and the environment, and to touch on North American Catholics who flick to see the Pope may not like what they hear. If past experience is any guide, the Pope's statement on divorce is likely to be stern and uncompromising. A strong conservative on social issues, the Pope has rarely tempered his condemnation of modern behavior. In a paper on sexual morality last month he called the "greatest evil" extramarital sex, "the great disorder" and labelled homosexuality "a social maladjustment".

The Vatican and Pope John Paul II's hard line on sexuality—and the church's continuing ban on birth control, divorce and premarital sex—led to strains in Rome's relations with other Catholics in the Americas. Archbishop John J. Sheehan of New York refused to allow women an equal role in the church. In October he ordered U.S. clergy to stop defending the ordination of women and also called for a tougher line on sexual issues. At the annual meeting of U.S. bishops in Washington last week, many priests admitted to being shocked by the Pope's stance and the growing disaffection of ordinary Catholics, many of whom ignore Rome's teachings on sex. For their part, the Canadian bishops are not encouraging the Pope to address the women's issue directly. Whether or not he does, their advice remains to be seen.

In a less controversial vein, the Pope will call for global peace, perhaps endorsing Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's current crusade. He is also expected to offer some encouragement to native peoples and he personally asked that Yellowknife be added to the already demanding 11-city tour. While the itinerary will not be finally approved by the Vatican until mid-January, provisional stops include St. John's, Montreal, Halifax, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

As they brace for the onslaught, some four organizers are apprehensive. Said one: "It is going to be hard to keep a spiritual sense because this is such a commercial and media show." That, ultimately, may be the Pope's personal contribution. ☐

**PRESS**

## France's 'censorship' bill

Even supporters of France's governing Socialist Party admitted that the decision could be a case of doing the right thing for the wrong reason. When President François Mitterrand's administration announced late last month that it would break up the nation's newspaper empires with a law limiting ownership of national and regional dailies, it claimed to be striking a blow for diversity in a press noted for its sharp partisan

coverage. Yet opponents of the bill were quick to note that the French newspaper barns most likely to suffer from the restrictions happened to be the government's loudest press critics. Robert Harnage, who has used his three national publications and 14 provincial dailies to attack Mitterrand's policies. As a result, the opposition viewed a motion of censure as soon as the government tabled its press bill in the National Assembly last week. The government easily defeated the motion, but the battle with Harnage is far from over.

Premier Pierre Manu-  
 said that the purpose  
 of the press bill was "to  
 free journalists and news-  
 papers from undue in-  
 terference from govern-  
 ment, but press groups  
 and advertisers: It will  
 prevent any group from  
 exercising such an in-  
 fluential daily and a provincial  
 paper or from  
 owning more than three  
 national papers if their  
 combined circulation amounts to more  
 than 10 percent of the total national  
 daily sales of less than three mil-  
 lion copies. As for France's thriving re-  
 gion press, which sells more than  
 seven million copies daily, the legisla-  
 tion will only cap them to no more  
 than 15 percent of share of newspaper  
 circulation a region.

But what made the antitrust bill  
 seem suspect to many in France was  
 that it appeared, despite government  
 denials, to have been motivated by crippling  
 Hemaux. The 50-year-old rivet  
 singer is the only French publisher

who owns three national dailies (as well as 15 provincial papers and 14 magazines). The Houtart empire includes the anti-government *Le Figaro*, *France-soir* and *L'Express* in Paris and accounts for 40 per cent of national daily sales as well as 15 per cent of provincial circulation.

In an enraged reaction to the bill, Hensart, a controversial figure who, according to his critics, collaborated with Germany during the Second World War, accused the government of "totalitarianism." He threatened himself, he said, with resistance to the Hitlerian regime—which recently persuaded him, for tax evasion and for allegedly raising *Le Figaro's* price—to Poland's Luch Walsen. Even the left-leaning daily *Libération* sided with Hensart, suggesting that he was a victim of government "indifference and violence."

No record of buying stolen papers and saving money from extractions. The French artists' associations joined right-wing politicians in criticizing the bill, declaring that it threatened bankruptcy freedom and the right-wing daily *Quotidien* accused the government of censorship and printed a 19th-century cartoon showing a blindfolded journalist with his hands tied behind his back and the right-leaning weekly *L'Espresso* observed that the attorney had failed to

touch the French state's



Maxant (top), Witterand: crippling the loudest critic

**SMOOTH  
AS  
SILK**



**McGUINNESS  
SILK  
TASSEL**  
JAMES WATSON & SONS LTD LONDON

Silk Tassel is another quality product  
from McGuinness Distillers Ltd



Babies going through their paces at a Toronto fitness centre: the hottest new focus of the exercise craze is getting younger

## LIVING

# Workouts for toddlers

At the Jewish Community Centre of Toronto, parents dangle ribbons and balloons in front of six- to eight-month-old infants to encourage them to stretch and roll over. They call the toddlers' exercise class "Babies and Bells." Slightly older children, aged eight months to a year, crawl through and climb over obstacles in a "Creeper's Caravan" class. Across the country, community centres are introducing similar "preschoolers' exercise programs, with names such as "diaper dance splash." At least two exercise programs franchise plan to offer classes in Canada specifically geared to toddlers. In gyms and in books and records, infant fitness has become the hottest new focus of the North American preoccupation with exercise. But the trend is highly controversial, dividing advocates of creative free play from those who claim that the earlier children learn good exercise habits, the better off they will be in the future.

In a book called *Sturdy Programs for Young Children* a week to a year, released last month, the author, a New York-based fitness expert, claims that his program increases the brain's weight, size and

abilities to function and helps children to conquer the challenges of life. Said Prudden: "We cannot let babies grow at their own rate anymore. We have to pressure them to keep up with our technology." But most child fitness experts disagree with Prudden's contention that parents should put their children through set programs. Said a somewhat doubtful Donald Bailey, professor of physical education at the University of Saskatchewan: "I do not think this is one of the big issues facing society. Children have grown up for a long time with less parental concern than is happening now, and at no time in history have kids been healthier."

Said, the demand for infant exercise programs appears to be growing. Barbara Allen Damschke, a franchisee firm with more than 350 exercise centres in Ontario and Quebec, plans to introduce infant programs in March. Another franchise operation, Gymschools, with 100 centres in the United States specializing in gym programs for infants and preschoolers, plans to expand into Canada by next summer. Its young participants perform what the company calls "baby boogies" and "new workouts," squinting, sliding and dancing to

rock 'n' roll on child-size equipment. Even children's television programs have expanded into the preschool fitness movement. The producers of *Sesame Street* last year released a record called *My Sister's Backyard Rhymes* aimed at the toddler set. And on another record Walt Disney's Mickey Mouse exerts very young children to dance, bend and stretch to his *Mousercise* melody.

As the classes expand, fitness-obsessed parents are paying as much as \$60 for 15 sessions at some community centres. Said Ted Thompson, director of physical education at Toronto's Jewish Community Centre: "Kids do not go to the Y just to play anymore. If the parent only has two hours with the kid, these two hours are going to be useful. Everything is geared to result." Added Terry Orlik, professor of psychology of sport and physical activity at the University of Ottawa and author of two books on co-operative sports and games for children: "By dropping adult structure on very young kids earlier and earlier, the situation becomes: If you do not allow fun and the kids are always being evaluated, you will turn them off, and in the long run you will lose them." Looking for something constructive to do with their children has even led some parents to enter children as young as 7 in short-distance marathon races in California. Said the University of Saskatchewan's Bailey: "This sort of thing can get carried too far." ♦

## NATURAL HISTORY

# Catastrophes that changed the world

By Pat Oshendor

The quandary arose two years ago, when a Nobel Prize-winning physicist and his colleague started the scientific community. They produced compelling evidence that the mighty dinosaurs had become extinct—first from gradual, natural processes, but because a huge asteroid had crashed into the Earth. And now a new study indicates that similar mass extinctions, whether sudden or more gradual, happened regularly during the Earth's history, possibly every 26 million years. "Until now, people have studied one extinction event," said John Sepkoski, a University of Chicago paleontologist and coauthor of the new study, to be published next month in the *U.S. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. But his studies included fossils "covering the past 250 million years" and revealed evidence of catastrophic events occurring in cycles.

Since Sepkoski discussed his preliminary data in August, some eager astroscanners have searched the heavens for evidence of a major event—such as the solar system sailing through a cloud of debris or passing near another star—that occurs every 26 million years. If the explanation turns out to be a major event—such as the solar system sailing through a cloud of debris or passing near another star—that occurs every 26 million years, or if scientists can substantiate the Chicago study in other ways, the way in which mankind views the evolution of life on Earth may change irrevocably.

When Sepkoski began his study eight years ago, he was interested only in fluctuations in the diversity of animal types over the ages. He hoped that his findings would explain a phenomenon in the fossil record. That eight months ago Sepkoski's colleague at the University of Chicago, paleontologist David Raup, noted what appeared to be a "periodic pulse" in the fossilized evidence of animal deaths. By applying various methods of computerized statistical analysis to established fossil records, they concluded that large-scale extinctions took place every 26 million

years. According to that calculation, the next rash of extinctions should occur in 15 million years. Said Sepkoski: "We were very surprised. We had assumed that such extinction periods would be unique and that the periods would occur randomly."

Scientists have long known of such

some simple explanations for the pattern.

In searching for that explanation, scientists cannot ignore the asteroid theory about the demise of the dinosaurs. In 1980, when a team of scientists from the University of California at Berkeley—including geologist Walter Alvarez and physicist Luis Alvarez—presented their catastrophic extinction theory, colleagues greeted it with skepticism. But since then many other scientists have studied the Berkeley data and conducted their own analyses, and the idea has gained evidence. The Alvarez theory suggests that 65 million years ago, when dinosaurs were abundant, successful and diverse, many forms of life ended abruptly when an object at least 10 km wide collided with the Earth. The impact, according to the theory, tossed enough debris into the atmosphere to block out sunlight for many months, preventing plant growth and therefore depriving animals of food.



Raup and his dinosaur: extinctions every 26 million years

The disappearance of dinosaur fossils evidence in rock sediments coincides with the appearance of an unusual layer of rock bearing exceptionally high concentrations of two elements usually associated with comets and certain kinds of asteroids and meteorites. Sophisticated analysis of the so-called "Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary" by the Berkeley scientists and, since then, by other groups show as much as 30 times the normal amounts of the trace elements iridium and osmium.

The death of the dinosaurs at the end of the Cretaceous period 65 million years ago in the most dramatic, because the victims were among the most interesting animals that ever roamed the Earth. But other extinctions have been more severe. Fossil evidence shows that roughly 250 million years ago more than 90 per cent of the species in the ocean became extinct. In all, Sepkoski and Raup claim to have found 50 almost equally spaced extinction periods. Concluded Sepkoski: "Our results suggest that there is some underlying principle,

Such evidence has convinced Alvarez-based geologist Rogers Steinmetz, for one, that there is a connection between large meteorite impacts and extinctions on Earth. Added Steinmetz, a well-known authority on asteroids and comets: "I don't think the one at the end of the Cretaceous period is the only one, I think there were lots of them." In fact, the Alvarez group has found similar iridium abundances at another extinction period, at the end of the Permian epoch, 250 million years ago. Said Walter Alvarez: "The Sepkoski-Raup data, if it is



Working on the Jack Daniel's meteorite. From the planet's surface

AT THE JACK DANIEL DISTILLERY, we use America's finest grain to make our whiskey uncommonly smooth.



From the planet's surface

Our miller inspects each delivery of grain to make sure he is buying the best. Then, and only then, he takes care to dry it and clean it before cooking it in a mash.

Our choice grain is

a good reason why Jack Daniel's has won taste competitions in London, Liège, Ghent, St. Louis, Amsterdam and Brussels. And why, we believe, it will gain your acclaim wherever you taste it.



© 1990 Jack Daniel's Distillery, Inc. All rights reserved. Jack Daniel's is a registered trademark of Jack Daniel's Distillery, Inc.

true, does not conflict with our findings at all."

But, even if both the asteroid hypothesis and the periodic extinction pattern are true, scientists still need find a common cause. In 1980, when the Alvarez group first presented its results, Victor Clube and William Napier, astronomers at the Royal Observatory in Edinburgh, pointed out that every 300 million years the solar system passes through giant molecular clouds, possibly picking up a new supply of comets each time. That encouraged paleontologists to look for extinctions 100 million years apart. But now, with the apparent pattern of 26 million years to work with, scientists are looking for other extraterrestrial cycles as well. Richard Schwartz, an astronomer at the University of Missouri in St. Louis, is working on a report arguing that the extinction periods might coincide with movements of the sun—and the solar system—up and down in the plane of the galaxy. His theory involves a time frame of approximately 32 million years, instead of 26 million years. Schwartz argues that the asteroid impact at the time of the demise of the dinosaurs is probably a coincidence.

The Berkeley and Chicago studies are prompting scientists to ask questions that might have seemed absurd a decade ago, and to view the history of life on Earth from a new vantage point. And Sepkoski: "Our study is another indication that we are not alone in this Earth, that we are influenced by processes beyond its bounds." Interestingly, scientists are reconsidering the traditional Darwinian idea, involving a linear evolution as species mutated by adapting to the environment, as only part of the total picture. "Most of the time the Darwinian mechanism of evolution operates," said Walter Alvarez. "But during mass extinctions, very successful species often do not survive. Then, these lucky enough to make it evolve and diversify rapidly, filling in the empty niches." In Geneva, Dale Russell, curator of fossil vertebrates at the National Museum of Natural Sciences, has taken a unique approach. He believes that evolution would be dominated by intelligent creatures from the dinosaurs if a catastrophe had not occurred. With the help of a taxidermist, Russell built a five-foot Pterodactyl model of such a creature, looking remarkably like a human being. Considered Russell: "I think as if the species in the drama might change after an extinction event, but the story would remain the same." If that is true, human beings can ultimately thank the fall of an extinct asteroid, or some other extraterrestrial event, for allowing them to step onto their stage as Earth's most intelligent creatures. ☐

## THEATRE

# Domestic ferment stars on Broadway

By Mark Cramer

The slights of American theatre are full of family skeletons. From Eugene O'Neill to the virulent contemporary satirist Christopher Durang, complex and distorted domestic relationships have always crowded the country's stages. That is again the case currently in New York. After a spectacularly crippling season on Broadway last year, nothing seems safer for the box office than to draw attention away from nuclear bombs with even more analyses of the nuclear family. And from that increasingly restricted perspective, mainstream American theatre continues to ignore the potential for suspense and verisimilitude evident in works inspired from other countries and cultures.

Tennessee Williams was America's high priest of domestic ferment, and the initial momentum to his memory on Broadway since his death earlier this year is a star-lit production of his first hit, *The Glass Menagerie*. Instead of reducing the play to window dressing for a showcase performance by that archetypal faded southern belle, Amanda Wingfield (Jessica Tandy), director John Dexter has tried to go all elements their due: that the production never comes together. Ming Cho Lee's towering, boldly lit set struggles unsuccessfully to soften a harsh St. Louis tenement with the gentle contours of memory. Tandy's mild, vaguely and Grace Davison's cheerfully unrequited romance of Amanda's death-ridden son, Tom, teach the passion from their poisoned relationship. Only in the quivering scene between her daughter, Laura (Amanda Plummer), and the gentleman caller (deliciously played by John Heard) do the emotions in Williams resemble flesh and blood more than glass.

Just as deconstructed is director Anthony Page's revival of *Heartbreak House*, George Bernard Shaw's despairing parable about perished humanity's inevitable self-annihilation. The production is an import from London's West End, which appears as anxious as Broadway is to avoid social comment. The lines "Don't you think of something that will make life of Europe at one bang?" and "Give me deeper darkness. Man is not made in the light" drift away like ships from their moorings. As a result, the play's household of distant, who gleefully applaud as air raid as if it were theatre, we left with



From *La Tragedie de Carmen*, searching for new ways to tell old tales

little more than a witty drawing room comedy. In the role of the ailing Capt. Shawcross, Rex Harrison is a paradigm of how not to be a star: his understated portrayal is as useful as it is ennobling and it drives attention that should have been focused on Shaw's pessimistic prognosis, not Harrison's performance. Rosemary Harris, on the other hand, makes Shawcross's bohemian daughter, Norma, glow with unselfish vulnerability, and her scenes of griefless as easily forgiven.

Such light entertainment is more common in musicals, but two of the season's successes from traditional family themes is unusually sophisticated. *Aspects of a Political Situation*, John Lee Foster has transplanted his popular homosexual natural claims to dignity. But its explicit female comedy

a witness travesty. The poet of Harvey Fierstein's libretto—that homosexuals play the role of parents as well as heterosexuals—can be strongly argued. But the real test is that the ultra-modern homosexual in *La Cage aux Femmes* is hypocritically so conventional Victorian. An entertainment, moreover, the show is preposterous, relieved only by George Hearn as the traitorous mother.

The problematic issues of child rearing raised in *La Cage* surface in *Child During the Overcast*, a brief, semi-over-reaction to the facts of life while photos of sperm rushing to meet their egg play on the screen. No ordinary musical, *Child* features two pregnancies and the mating but fails attempts of a third couple to conceive. The production carries an almost insupportable liability in John Lee Foster's ugly, noisy sets, but

the scrubbed-check virtuosos shine through, backed by David Byrne's sweet, yet never escapist, music.

Having accepted that babes and sensuality are impossible, *Sylvia* Pearson's business and perceptive script skillfully lays out the three couples' fears and expectations. As a result, *Baby* provides an acceptably optimistic antidote to the more common misanthropic views about children which Christopher Durang's all-but-war production, *Baby*, took the daylight, typifies. Although Durang combines the moral asstringency of Lenny Bruce

throws her a flower and then herself, treating her thighs around his. Don Jose's passion is equal to hers. At the end, after killing a rival and her husband in vain attempts to regain her love, he quietly leads Carmen back to the place where she had read her fortune in the cards and kills her too.

Brook's Carmen is not an opera but a landmark in the rare genre of music theatre. The singing roles rotate for every performance (there are five Carmen in all) and demand as much dramatic as musical expertise. Brook's staging is a miraculous blend of simple,

tively titled *Soyed and Beauty*, Hwang explores male-female relationships with an Oriental cast in the context of traditional Japanese culture. Also at the Public are the three vignettes that make up Yasuji Hasegawa's *A Private View*. Hasegawa is a prominent dissident in Czechoslovakia who was once imprisoned, and his plays are banned there. Clearly autobiographical, *A Private View* presents Vasek, a dissident writer, who refuses to bend to moral compromises with an employer and close friends who no longer agree against the regime. Under Lee Grant's



Harmon and Arzy living in Heartbreak House (left); Liz Catoway and Todd Graff in *Baby*: "The best of times is now"

with the coarse hilarity of Jean Biers, Rochester is only an extended realistic sketch, guaranteed to give its audience potentiate lemons.

At an exhilarating opposite extreme is Peter Brook's *Le Tragic de Carmen*, an 85-minute distillation of Bizet's opera. Resisting against the tendency in opera to have drama play second fiddle to music and spectacle, Brook has reduced the orchestra to 14 instruments and eliminated elaborate costumes and sets. The empty stage, covered with sand and stones, evokes minimal props for the familiar settings of towns squares, taverns, mountains, blood and, most important, bull ring. That is the dominant metaphor in Brook's vision, a wheel of fortune in which Carmen, like the bull, battles fate and ultimately yields to the bloody cycle of life and death. Just as the stage is stripped of convention, the characters, blind with passion, are. In *Le Tragic*, when Carmen loses Don Jose, she

poised details. The crunch of wind and rock underfoot, the scented smoke from fire around the blanket where Carmen and Don Jose make love, the blaring peak of the tormented Escamillo's cape—all evoke visceral responses without being abstractly symbolic or abstract. There is also unexpected humor. Escamillo mockingly addresses his beautiful "lover" as if by casually slinging oranges into a jar of sautera as he sings. But most striking of all is the resolution of the dark powers incarnate in Carmen although she loves several men, she is never unfaithful to her passion.

Brook has transferred Carmen from his theatre in Paris, where he is not searching for new stories but new languages with which to tell old tales. In New York similar experiments go on at Joseph Papp's Public Theatre, where the acclaimed young dramatist David Henry Hwang is in tonight's residence. In the two co-ed plays col-

ligated direction, the cast accordingly captures the sublimely breezy of bitter comedy and despair which possesses those trapped in a seemingly insubstantial dilemma. Even the saintly Vasek veers close to betrayal when his boss berates him for adhering to principles at the expense of human beings.

The impact of Hasegawa's work would be less powerful if it were relevant only to his immediate situation. But Vasek's dilemma are not peculiar to tyrannical Daily life everywhere requires ethical decisions with political implications in the largest sense. That crucial dimension is totally absent from mainstream New York theatre, where the only recognition that a life beyond domesticity exists is the complaint line from *Lo Cope aux Folles*, "The best of times is now." Hasegawa believes otherwise, as did Shaw. But if any playwright as transcendental as Hasegawa, who have not yet broken out of the family closet to let the world know about it. ☐

## FILMS

# A cold vision of a hot controversy

SILKWOOD

Directed by Mike Nichols

Karen Silkwood's death in a 1975 plane crash remains mysterious and controversial. A worker at the Kerr-McGee nuclear plant in Crescent, Okla., she had been on her way, with what she had said was some sperm-storing evidence against the company, to meet a New York Times reporter. Apparently, she had in her possession the company's touched-up negatives of test photographs of plutonium fuel rods (meant to be used in a breeder reactor) which proved that the welding was unsafe. A leak from the reactor, the union claimed, could have resulted in millions of deaths by radiation contamination. The evidence was not found in the car wreck, although Kerr-McGee closed down the plant a year later after the Nuclear Regulatory Commission demanded safety improvements. Since that time, a conspiracy theory that the company was responsible for her death has gained considerable momentum. But, despite the material and the emotional pain, led by Meryl Streep, *Silkwood* is strangely estranged.

*Silkwood* has a score revealing so much about a single character seemed so distant from its audience. The script, by Nora Roberts and Alice Arlen, is a series of impressive scenes about Silkwood, a questioning, chest-smoking, devil-may-care woman. She smokes food from her co-workers in the plant cafeteria and lives with her boyfriend, Drew Stephens (Kurt Russell), in her best friend's ramshackle house. She is unconcerned enough that the friend, Daily (Cheri), is leaving on a honeymoon. She is too busy being a loving male co-worker. Smart but not intellectual by any means, she was not the self-sufficing martyr that many might consider her to be. Her subliminal in exposing the dangers of the plant arose from a simple motivation: she was fighting for her life.

When workers at Kerr-McGee came into contact with a leak, their co-workers had to rush them to the showers for decontamination, which involved a scrubbing-down that nearly tore away the skin. After her third scrub-down (they are the most thrilling scenes in *Silkwood*) she was em-

Meryl Streep powerfully expresses Silkwood's transformation from innocent and confident. She seems to include the character. More than ever before, she acts with her body. Her walk is brisk and commanding, and the various ways she holds her cigarette tell more about Silkwood's mood than any line of dialogue could. Streep holds nothing back, but director Mike Nichols does, keeping her in long shot when the audience needs to feel physically close to her. There are so many long shots in *Silkwood* (which will rarely look practically lost on television) that the quasi-documentary approach kills the drama. In fact, it is one of the few moving scenes the camera does get close to its subject—when Drew is about to leave Silkwood and walks back from her car to say to her, "I can't stay away from you." For a few seconds the camera allows the storm of emotions in Streep's face to overtake the viewer. Briefly, *Silkwood* comes alive.

There is much in *Silkwood* that is tender, especially the scenes between Daily and Silkwood, for whom Daily has always borne a painful, unrequited love. As well, the scenes with Russell and Streep, the latter always her parents are poignant and beautifully played, but these are also victims of the keep-your-distance school of filming. Perhaps Nichols was afraid to sentimentalize the material, however, the way he handles his actors suggests that they are phantoms.

A cold experience, *Silkwood* is still a disturbing one for moviegoers who must, by now, dread the possibilities

in a nuclear age. In trying to be objective about the *Silkwood* case, the director and the screenwriters let the viewers draw their own conclusions. Yet there is a lack of commitment—and passion—in how they portray the heroism. It is as though her death were a curiosity. In *Silkwood* the threat lurks overhead, crisscrossing the screen, but it seems a form of artistic cowardice.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

Streep (left): Cheri an unmoving film with an exceptional cast



## The painful curse of perfection

THE MAN WHO LOVED WOMEN  
Directed by Blake Edwards

Most people would gladly trade their own problems for those besetting David Fowler in *The Man Who Loved Women*. He adores women, and they unflinchingly return his affections. David (Burt Reynolds) is a highly successful sculptor who ends up as the snark of an analyst, Marianna (Julie Andrews), warning that he is in imperfect and constant make-over as the analyst's decision. As a character, the man is caring, kind and decent beyond belief—a candidate for canonization rather than psychoanalysis—and so much goodness must become sticky. To say the least, it is extremely difficult to muster sympathy, or empathy, for a well-behaved, creative, handsome man who has too many women running after him.

A remake of the 1978 François Truffaut film, *The Man Who Loved Women* closely follows the original and has an interesting premise: a female psychoanalyst probing a lady-killer's neuroses. The movie opens with his funeral, attended by the bery of beauties whom he has loved, and the analyst begins to narrate his world. But it would have made infinitely more sense if David were not such a fantasy figure, if he had a little messiness in him or if he and Marianna did not, in his idealized perfection, forsake her search for his bed. The movie would also have been less plastic had an actor other than Burt Reynolds undertaken the role of David Fowler. When he is not crashing cars or crawling along, Reynolds goes up to snuff between himself and the audience. He smiles a lot but reveals little, and there is no depth to the character as he plays him.

The fantasy that David recalls in Marianna's office could be taken straight from the letters page to *Playboy* or *Penthouse*: they are as excuses for the vignettes of his encounters with women. He picks up an assistant (Julie Andrews) as a prostitute on Sunset Boulevard, then reforms her to display his sensuality. His affair with the wife of a Texas millionaire (Kim Basinger) includes the funniest sequence of the year, involving Reynolds, a snake, a dog and a prostitute. It is a showcase for his laziness and sense of fun. As for the psychoanalytic sessions themselves, they barely make any sense. Rather than psychological help, what the shadow sufferer needs is help in a vacation spent skilling at snorkeling.



Reynolds and Andrews: a giddy, light romantic comedy with an unsettling subtext

## Farce in the shadow of evil

TO BE OR NOT TO BE  
Directed by Alan Johnson

Comedian about Nazis make people nervous, and the tone of *To Be or Not to Be* is, a remake of the 1942 Ernst Lubitsch film, keeps swinging uncomfortably from the farcical to the serious. Although essentially a farce, the movie, which follows the original closely, is grounded in the reality of the Second World War as a Polish theatre troupe tries to escape from behind German lines. Matt Brookes and Anne Bancroft as Fredrick and Anna Bannan, who over the years originated by Jack Benny and Carol Lombard, a husband and wife who become embroiled in the affairs of the Third Reich after their lives are crossed.

As Fredrick declines his *Hitlerlight* *Freud* *Heidel* with right in a white wig, a handsome army officer, André Sołomka (Tim Matheson), makes backstage to rendezvous with Anna. After the ravages of Poland, Sobieski sheds a wig (Jens Persson) who has a flint of the Polish aristocracy for the Gestapo. The plot revolves around the retrieval of the Rat. Fredrick impersonates various Nazi officials so the troupe plans its great escape.

Like its predecessor, *To Be or Not to Be* is a giddy, light, romantic comedy with an unsettling subtext—it is oddball in a frustrating way. The Lubitsch film poked fun at stock Nazi figures, too, but what was comic relief for an audience in the thick of the war has changed drastically for a modern one

the memory of the Nazi machine has too much evil resonance for the satire to be merely toothless. The figures and familiar mix-ups in *To Be or Not to Be*, while occasionally examples of overkill comedy, are often entertaining, but their bitter context lends the movie a somewhat added air.

Steadily directed by Alan Johnson, a choreographer, *To Be or Not to Be* is also a tribute to the people who work in the theatre. As the Brookes, Brookes and Bancroft make a superb Matt-and-Jeff comic team. It is short and broad-gestured and swerves through the satirical and the serious, which is a good thing. The two characters, who speak, vocally, and look and look strong in her 1930s gowns which cling to her body. As superficially mismatched as the two characters are, they will fascinate beautifully together, their marriage is like a war with a lot of mechanical problems, but one that manages to run such fine that they want it. Is the members of the supporting cast, led by the delightful Charles Durning as an anxious Nazi, whose large thigh keeps slipping each time he sits on the corner of his desk, all come from theatrical backgrounds. In fact, the best line in the movie is when Brookes tries to reports that the Gestapo is rounding up artists as well as homosexuals and Jews. "Without Jews, pigs and gypsies," he declares, "there is no theatre." At its most convincing, *To Be or Not to Be* is a quirky satirical comedy out of soap—those who tell in the theatre—and the inferior movie for their difference as well as their freedom.

—L. OT

## A street-smart police thriller

LA BALANCE  
Directed by Rob Swann

The French have always had an admiration for hard-boiled American fiction and a talent for translating it to the screen. The films of intellectuals they have managed to cast out of the genre has resulted in some of the best films made anywhere. *La Balance*, *Breakfast*, *Shoot the Piano Player* and *The Moon in the Water*. The street-smart police thriller *La Balance* is not strictly American hard-boiled fiction, but director Rob Swann, an expatriate American, obviously wishes it were. Set in Paris' sleazy Belleville district, the film deals with prostitution and their pimps, drug dealers and a police department as kindly as the KGB. But for all its fast-paced atmosphere, *La Balance* is curiously unconvincing because the characters are seldom memorable.

Although the setting may seem exotic to North Americans, *La Balance*, beyond a few quirks and attitudes, is little more than *Scarface* and *Hitch* spoken in French. The salacious of the title is slang for "delicious" and the movie begins with the shooting of one. Desperately in need of another reformer to break a criminal gang, the police seek out Dede (Jean-Pierre L  aud), once a gangster and now a gang for *Muscle* (Philippe B  re), who betrayed him by sleeping with the gang's leader. By leaning on both of them, and especially taking advantage of Dede's previous feelings for B  re, police lead Police (Richard Berry) eventually has his way.

*La Balance* displays a carefully cultivated anticlimax toward its characters. Fabrice and the other police are at times unbefindingly brutal, yet more than cardboard good, and the two lovers are never entirely sympathetic. The tone is casual, easy, the humor is pretentiously explicit. And the obvious intention to either make the story a bit of a will of pretension. For all the carefully thought-out stages, camera angles and editing strategies, the film does not have the crackling rhythms *Swing* intended.

B  re has a film-without sentimentality, and it puts in the way of his wife's story. During the climactic shootout, the police stand around and gawk while a mannequin goes down innocent bystander. That makes no logical sense, but it does provide the director with the opportunity for playing a chase afterward. *La Balance* is so transparent that the storyboards show through.

—L. OT



George Lucas's *Raiders of the Ark*: the only respect in a year of few surprises

## Picking the best of 1983

It was a year of few surprises at the movies because Hollywood, playing safe in an unstable marketplace, released its usual quota of sequels and remakes. No one made a crystal ball to foresee that *Raiders of the Ark* would become 1983's single megahit, grossing \$25 million—a figure third only to *E.T.* The *Indiana Jones* and *Jeff* producer *Star Wars* in the history. Perhaps the only unexpected blockbuster was the low-budget *Plunkett*, featuring a cast of unknowns. It started both a fashion and a marketing trend: the sound track recording was released before the movie itself, underlining a strong demand for the film. Otherwise, there was little to excite either the industry or the average moviegoer, neither the staggering success of *E.T.* nor the colossal failure of *Aladdin's Girls* in 1981.

Not real considerable cross, some film of real quality emerged—enough to either make the year the 10 best film of the year. Those pictures are, in order of preference:

1. **Night of the Shooting Stars** A woman remembers when she was six years old and the Germans mined the houses in her village. This sensitive, mysterious and profoundly disturbing film, directed by the Taviani brothers, has sequences as astonishing as any ever filmed.
2. **Under the Skin** An exciting, brilliantly directed look (by Roger Spottiswoode) at the recent history of Nicaragua with Nick Nolte as a photographer caught in a moral dilemma as well as a guide.

3. **Local Hero** Bill Forsyth's magical comedy about a young man (Peter MacDermid) who goes to buy a small Scottish village for a big oil corporation and, instead, falls in love with the place. Radically charming.

4. **The Man in the Hat** Jean-Jacques B  rard's surrealistic meditation on self, murder and remembrance—far ahead of its time.

5. **Fanny and Alexander** Ingmar Bergman's beautiful epic poem to the large screen, featuring a hilarious D  nemark family and two children who find themselves in a grim fairy tale.

6. **The Big Old Friends** of a suicide victim, who were closely knit in the 1960s, spend a weekend together and discover how they—and the films—have changed the entire cast in people.

7. **Movie Fyfe's The Meaning of Life** The year's most serious satire has no answers but plenty of hilarious suggestions.

8. **Burke's Fish** Teenage dysfunction, magnificently photographed in black and white—a stylized tour de force from Francis Coppola.

9. **Any Ancestry** A fearfully infectious documentary on black protest singers. A trip-revealing road.

10. **Zelig** Woody Allen's parable of the pain of celebrity, portrayed in the person of Leonard Zelig, who has no identity of his own. Shot as a documentary, the film inventively mixes its own fiction with actual documentary footage from the past.

—L. OT





# A stocking full of stuff

By Allan Fotheringham

Santa help, hurry down the chimney with some delights for the flock. They have been entertaining all year and deserve their rewards.

For Ed Broadbent, a copy of Joe Miller's *Joke Book*, a *Huffpost* pass to Montreal, a show in Las Vegas, a tape of Tommy Douglas' old speeches and a banner full of laughing gas. Life is grim, but does socialism always have to be this grim? For Ed Schreyer, a dog, a ball, a fishing, a Holden, an introduction to Ed Harris and a lot of dance shoes for his shoelace. For Harold Bird, a cork. For Ken Dryden, more publishing contracts. For Ambassador Ker Taylor, a posting near an Italian suit factory. For Margaret Trudeau, a leather jacket, a new car and another book contract. For Roger Simons, an album, hand-crafted by Jany Sealwood's accountants.

For Senator Keith Dewar, a new suit and permission, the week before the next federal election, to renounce the St. Lawrence airport after Jack Picot, the Halifax airport after Jimmy Gardiner, the Vancouver airport after C.D. Hoem, the Leithbridge airport after Alastair Gillies, the Inuvik airport after Jimmy Cooles and the Regina airport after Senator Keith Dewar. For Darcy Braze, a pawler, a rubber duck and a year's supply of Pumpers. For Premier Bill Davis, free lessons in strengthening the facial muscles, so he can stop smiling and begin to enjoy himself. For Eugene Whelan, a contender for the leadership of the Liberal party, a green felt cowboy suit to match his hat. For John Munro, a contender for the leadership of the Liberal party, a personality transplant, the same one that has done such wonders for his beloved colleague, Mack MacQuinn.

Santa dear, being to Premier Bill Bennett's near electric issues, a new electric shaver and his own file company, with Century-Pac. For Pierre Trudeau, machine retrenchment slippers, equipped with wings for foreign travel, and a new case of Sennacherib language to Allen Fotheringham (a columnist for *St. John's News*).

carry through those Air Canada check-in counters. For Toronto, its very own domed stadium with a roof made from quiche, which will be impervious to Perrier rainwater and spritzer downfalls. For Mayor Jean Drapeau, success in his hopes for his new project, an eight-billion-dollar, 100-km/h train between Montreal and New York, thus linking the Big Apple with the Big Owe.

For Margaret Thatcher's hairdresser, a new supply of perfumed ready-mix cement. For John Roberts, a contender for the leadership of the Liberal party, the Michelin guide for Medicine Hat. For

a membership in the Vancouver Lawn Tennis & Badminton Club and juggling lessons. For Robert Bourassa, a hair dryer. Santa, bring Inna Campagnolo, a contender for the leadership of the Liberal party, a copy of the *Collected Speeches of Judy Stoltz*. For Koo Stark, a new dial accountant to marry; the newspaper readers of the globe will be incredulous. It would be nice. Santa, if you brought Brian Mulroney some Great Canadian ski, equipped with skis. For Wayne Gretzky, a Stanley Cup. Please, Santa.

The store gift for Judy Stoltz, a contender for the leadership of the Liberal party, would be a portable sauna that could be used to haste selected members of the vice. For John Crosbie, an automatic, eternally controlled, variable-strainer, attached to the tannin, that would with the efficiency of a Nahu computer filter out excessive witlessness, linguistic gaffes, racist guffaws and random ums. What would be left would be a speaking style that had the verve of a John Munro.

For Charles Brodeur, Santa, the left-handed starter he badly needs and a catcher who likes his smile. For Conrad Black, the man who has everything, the autographed memoirs of Ramsey Cook. For Roy McMurtry, a decision from the pre-arranged Bill Davis, otherwise, it's Ottawa. For Ray Ramsay, Ed Broadbent's job, as is inevitable. For John Fryer, Dennis McMurtry's job, which he lasts after. For Lily Schreyer, a dagger. For Don Macdonald, an escape parachute.

The proper gift for Dave Barrett, Santa, would be the keys to Rideau Hall. They would have to order a chef from Prince who specializes in egg rolls, rusty would be played on the horns of Government House, and there would be an X-rated speech from the throne. For the residents of the land, their 1984 gift will be a Liberal leadership convention, followed by an election, followed by an NDP leadership convention, interspersed with a visit from the Queen, a visit from the Pope, a U.S. election and a party in a post-free. Myself? Humility, as usual.



Milo Mulroney, a thrifty way of redecorating 10 Sussex Drive with bering, was paper, indexes, fishnet and plastic. The pool can be used for Seneca-day Adventist christenings and, in the winter, can be frozen over for hockey practices of the Rideau Club Old Boys team. For Senator Ed Leveson, some speaking dates at the North Atlantic Squadron's 10th reunion dinner. Santa, bring Bernie Bragan his own personalized set of silver-top pistols and a set of firecrackers. For Cecil Parkinson, a cigar. Bring René Lévesque some new boots for his luxurious looks before they drop into his cigarette and catch fire, thus turning him into the Richard Pryor of politics.

For the organizers of the Calgary Winter Olympics, an introduction to De Henry Margentier. For C.D. Chairman Jack Horner, a typewriter guide to unemployment insurance regulations. For John Turner, a contender for the leadership of the Liberal party, a seat in Vancouver-Quadra, a house in Shoguesburg.



NOW  
A LITTLE  
U.S. FLAVOR  
IN A LOT  
OF CANADIAN  
CIGARETTE.

TASTE FOR YOURSELF

Introducing Player's  
Special Blend.  
Not just a new cigarette.  
A new kind of cigarette.  
Smooth Canadian tobacco,  
blended with just enough  
rich U.S. leaf.  
A little difference  
makes all the  
difference.

Regular and King Size  
Made in Canada by John Player & Son

***There's Vodka  
and then there's  
Smirnoff.***

*For the family  
Smirnoff, their vodka  
had to be better than  
any other. That meant  
making it smoother  
than any other.*

*Made from the  
finest grains and filtered  
nine times, its incom-  
parable smoothness  
became the hallmark of  
Smirnoff vodka.*

*Today, more than  
150 years later, the recipe  
remains unchanged.*

*A great tradition for  
over 150 years.*

